INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 19

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. I6

VOL. XIX NO. 207- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"WE CANNOT DESERT KISANS"

Pt. Jawaharlal Interviewed

CONGRESS PROGRAMME NOT AFFECTED BY MAHATMA'S DEPARTURE.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

In an interview to a press representative Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—

"We shall, of course, try our best to avoid any resort to direct action, but the Congress can not desert the Kissans and our own workers, wherever they are in trouble."

As regards the future programme, the Pandit said, it would not be changed by Mahatma Gandhi's departure. They would continue to strengthen their organisation and carry it to the distant villages. They will continue the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor and will get redress to those suffering from breaches of the Truce and on account of the economic distress, particularly in the United Provinces and the Frontier Province.—A.P.

WHEN MAHATMA REACHES LONDON

Move To Mobilise Demonstration Of British Workers?

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Rt. Hon. Bridgeman and Mr. Saklatvala are planning to mobilise demonstration of British workers and anti-Imperialist section of the London Congressites on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's arrival.—Reuter.

I. T. U. CONGRESS AND LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

London Headquarters Welcome Affiliation.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The decision of the Indian Trade Union Congress to affiliate with the League against Imperialism is warmly acclaimed by London headquarters of the League whose Secretary Mr. Bridgeman in an interview with Reuter attached greatest importance to it.—Reuter.

STRENGTHEN MAHATMAJI'S HANDS

Senapati Bapat's Appeal.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 30.

At a mass meeting held here yesterday night in the Tilak Chowk with Dr. Antroliker in the chair Senapati Bapat delivered an eloquent speech for over an hour and a half and outlined the Congress Programme. He remarked that he personally very little believed in the success of the R. T. C. and asked every one to contribute his quota towards the fight for freedom irrespective of the R. T. C. results. He requested the audience to enroll themselves as Congress members in thousands and thereby strengthen the hands of Mahatma Gandhi to present the Indian case more strongly at the R. T. C.

Section 144 At Sialkot

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

Section 144 has been promulgated at Sialkot in order to prevent processions against Kashmir administration. Mr. Ataullah Shah Bukhari and a band of Muslim volunteers were prevented yesterday by the Kashmere Police from crossing the boundary of the State near Sialkot.—A.P.

REIGN OF TERROR AT CHITTAGONG

Shops Burnt & Banks Closed

CURFEW ORDER PROMULGATED: DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 1 CRORE SEN GUPTA'S APPEAL

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 1.

A reign of terror, which seemed to the residents of the town even worse than the awful days of the Armoury Raid was experienced yesterday when a maddened mob got loose in an unprecedented fury and stormed the business area. All shops were looted, safes were broken open and the contents distributed, buildings were set ablaze and houses were stormed. Damage is estimated at large sums.

The situation was brought under control by the District Magistrate, Police Superintendent and local leaders at five in the evening after which the curfew order was brought into force indefinitely. The total number of casalties is not known, but the Senior Deputy Magistrate Mr. Jogendralal Nandi received fractured head and eight others are detained in the hospital. Many shops were completely gutted and the District Magistrate with armed police was seen running about on foot assisting in extinguishing flames as well as supporting the efforts of the leaders to calm the fury of the excited mob.

BANKS CLOSE.

Business was totally suspended, even banks closing down. In the afternoon a section of the crowd suddenly stormed the Mahaluxmi Bank. For a few minutes a very dangerous situation prevailed but the appearance of a posse of police stemmed the tide of assault and finally completely repelled the attackers. Telegraphs were temporarily suspended, and all mails were not delivered.

When the situation was brought under control an armed police was stationed at important street crossing with flying squads patrolling the town. The streets were absolutely deserted just before dusk. No disturbances occurred during the night, and this morning calm appeared to have been restored. Men, women and children are now returning, while business houses are gradually opening their shops. Attacks were confined to business area were wealthy shopkeepers were located, namely Anderkilla, Terribazar, Buxirhat and Chaktai. Cloth merchants, Jewellers, Goldsmiths and General Merchants, all suffered. The streets are being littered with looted produce. Shops of Debendra Choudhuri and Ridkaran Kanaiylal on the bank of the Laldighi tank close to the police station were completely gutted.

40 HOUSES SEARCHED.

Following Sunday's murder of the Police Inspector, about forty houses have been searched. It is understood that the assallant was a Brahmin youth of the village of Popadia in Chittagong District.—A. P.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CHITTAGONG.

Curfew Order Promulgated.

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 1.

The residents of Chittagong again experienced a reign of terror yesterday consequent on the fury of the mob which stormed the business area. The damage is estimated at large sums. Shops and safes have been looted for gold, jewellery and produce. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police went about on foot for extinguishing the fires and calming the mob which was not restrained, until late in the afternoon, when flying squads of military and armed police gradually quelled the uproar. Banks and courts were closed, whilst the attack on the Mahaluxmi Bank was successfully repelled by police.

Curfew was ordered at 5 p.m whereupon the town was deserted producing apparent calm. Refugee residents are now returning.

The Deputy Magistrate's head was fractured. Eight others were removed to hospital. Many shops have been gutted. Telegraphs have suspended temporarily. Mails have not been delivered. The situation is now seemingly controlled.

Looting was confined to Hindu business area. All Europeans are apparently safe.—A.P.

DAMAGE PUT DOWN AT 1 CRORE.

CHILDREN AND WOMEN REMOVED.

CHITTAGONG, September 1.

The following telegram has been despatched by Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta to twelve leading Hindus and Mahomedans of Chittagong, "Shocked at murder and plunder of shops. Implore leaders of both communities calmly to restore confidence in each other. Temporary passion must not lead us to forget that we live and will live side by slide as sons of the common motherland."

The damage due to rioting is placed, according to the estimate at a crore of rupees.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN REMOVED.

There was indication of another disturbance at Buxir Hat this morning but timely intervention of the police saved the situation. All shops were closed and women and children are being removed from the town in large numbers.

The courts to-day were thinly attended and were dissolved at noon. The District Magistrate held an informal peace conference with leaders of both communities.

Mr. Sen-Gupta is leaving to-night for the flooded areas in Serajganj from where he will go direct to Chittagong.

Having regard to the recent happenings in Chittaggng and the flood conditions in Bengal Mr. Sen-Gupta will not be able to attend the meeting of the Working Committee on the 8th September at Ahmedabad.—A.P.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, September 1.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council to-day.

Their Excellencies gave a party in Kaitu lines to Hindus of the Simla Police. They were unavoidably prevented from attending.

It is officially announced that Major-General Muspratt has been appointed Military Secretary to India Office.—A.P.

YOUTH LEAGUERS BAILED OUT

Awasthi Handcuffed In Court.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 1.

Sjts. Prakash Narayan Saxena and Gopinath Singh were released to-day on bail.

Sjt. Munishwar Prasad Awasthi's case was taken up in the Court of Mr. Banerji, Magistrate, Cawnpore, under Section 110, Cr. P. Code. He was brought to the Court handcuffed and remained so throughout the trial. The Court ordered the handcuffs to be removed, but it could not be done as the keys were left in the gaol.

Four prosecution witnesses were examined.

Kashiram's identification parade was held in the gaol this evening, when Mr. (Naik (Nabi Ahmad, who had been injured recently in a pistol affray near the Court, identified the accused.

No authority in name H.L. Saxena has been received so far.

FOREIGN RELATIONS ORDINANCE IN ACTION.

Punjab Editors Sentenced

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

The editors of the daily 'Zamindar" and the weekly "Afghanistan" were sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under the Foreign Relations Ordinance.—A.P.

CONVICTS BID FOR LIBERTY.

He Returns To Jail But Policeman Dies.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1.

Yesterday, while some prisoners of the Sabarmati Jail were working on a jail well on the bank of the river Sabarmati, in company with the warders and police, one of the prisoners jumped into the river with a view to abscond.

The rest of the prisoners and the police followed him into the river to arrest him. The absconding prisoner, however, returned and was arrested, but one of the policeman was swept away into the river and has not so far been traced.—A.P.

FLAG DAY IN BOMBAY:

Krishnakumari Sardesai, one of the young girls of Bombay who defended the honour of the Tricolour on many an occasion pinning the new Tricolour to Sit. Jairamdas Doulatram Congress General Secretary.

CARRIAGES REDUCED TO SPLINTERS

Serious Accident On S. I. Railway

HARROWING TALES OF PASSENGERS

VILLUPURAM, Sept. 1.

A serious railway accident was reported this morning from Vriddacholam, the Trivandrum Express capsizing due to the splitting of the points. Four passengers, including the driver, sustained severe injuries, and were removed to the Vriddachalam Government Hospital. A relief train with railway officers has proceeded to the spot. The duplicate express arived at Madras with numerous passeugers who gave a harrowing account of the accident. They praised the promptness and presence of mind of the driver who applied the brake risking his life. He was picked up unconscious. One first, second and third class bogey was reduced to splinters, and the inmates were thrown out. The fireman escaped unhurt, and was found hanging on to the engine rod. Through running has since been resumed.—A.P.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Nagpur wires under date August 31.—The Divisional Engineer Nagpur wires that breaches at mileage 559/12 have been filled, but the ground is still slipping. He cannot pass traffic until to-morrow.—A. P.

Disastrous Results Of Currency Policy In India

—:o:—

MR. WADIA QUOTES CHAPTER AND VERSE IN PROOF.

"ENGLISH BANKERS AND MERCHANTS BECOME EXPLOITERS INSTEAD OF PROTECTORS"

Give Up Land Revenue For One Year

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" caller on Mr. J. A. Wadia, for interviewing him on some of the burning problems of the day—particularly financial and economic. The interview was readily granted, and lasted for a considerable time.

Q. I have come to ask your opinion on some of the burning questions of the day. What do you think of our economic and financial situation?

A. It is really very bad, and it seems to me that it is hopeless. Our exports and imports have fallen tremendously, and in spite of protection our industries are struggling. Our imports (private) have fallen from a about 111 crores in 1926-1927 to about 74 crores in 1930-31, a deficit of about 26 crores. Our exports have fallen during the same ptriod from about 72 crores to about 58 crores, a deficit of about 17 crores. These figures are for the Bombay Presidency only. Not only have our exports fallen, but the producer has made no profit. He has produced, and he has been obliged to sell. That is the mist distressing part of the whole business. Take, for instance, cotton. The average price of Broach gin was Rs. 303 before the war. It is, to-day, Rs. 158. It is computed that there has been a face in prices of all commodities to the extent of about 35 per cent.

THE RUPEE RATIO.

Q. If our rupees was on the old basis, namely, 16d. to the rupee, instead of 18d., would we have prospered?

A. There is no question of prospering as the depression is world-wide, but our losses would have been minimised to the extent of 12-1|2 per cent. If our mints weree open to silver and exchange in the neighbourhood of about 13d., as in 1895, we would have had no loss. Our trouble is the currency trouble. No doubt owing to the American boom in 1929, there das been overproduction, but one-third of our trouble I attribute to over-production and two-thirds to the currency trouble. In discarding silver, as currency, we have ruined ourselves and China, and have done immense harm to the world at large. The Governor of the Bank of England told the last Currency Committee that it was a delusion to suppose that gold currency by itself would confer any advantage on us. Sir R. S. Horne in a letter to the "Times" dated 24th July, says.

"Five years ago, the late Earl of Balfour predicted that the course of events would before long, force a renewal of discussion on the place of silver in the monetary systems of the world." Silver like all other commodities has fallen in price, in relation to gold, for reasons which are clearly expounded in the MacMillan Report."

DECREASE IN PURCHASING POWER.

In the result the purchasing power of India alone has been decreased during the space of a comparatively short period by more than one half, to the detriment of all our industries, but particularly of the trade of Lancashire." In the same letter, the writer quotes the opinion of the Governor of the Bank of England. He said: "The one great country left with the silver standard is China. It is true that relatively to the volume of British International trade, the trade with China may seem to be unimportant; but it is the greatest, perhaps the only great undeveloped country left for the expansion of the British industry. The immediate effect of the announcement that the Indian Government contemplated the sale of a large quantity of silver would be to throw out of gear the excdange with China and for a time to paralyse trade with that country. TTere would be a tremendous disturbance of internal prcies in China, and a great stock to public confidence. Those things would react on Great Britain seriously."

"Then again in the weekly, summary of the "London Times", dated 6th August there is a letter by Sir H. Cunliffe Owen. Let me quote a portion: "The main cause of the decline is due to flooding of the silver market, by various Governments of the world, consequent upon the demonetization and degasement of coinage. For example in the five years ending 1929, the British Government sold silver, sea free by its debased silver coinage, to o total of 26,400,000 ounces and sales by France, Belgium, Indo-China and India in the same period and

(Continued on Page 5).

Towns Razed To Ground.

—:o:—

MANY DIE: HUNDREDS LIE INJURED AND UNATTENDED TO.

Earthquake Havoc In Baluchistan.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Aug. 31.

According to the "Daily Gazette" the towns of Abigum and much of Peshi and Pannir in Baluchistan have been levelled to the ground by earthquake shocks. Many have died and hundreds are lying injured without adequate water and food, and medical assistance. Extreme panic prevails. There is great fear of outbreak of epidemics.—A.P.

4 Villages Levelled To The Ground.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A non-official report has been received here regarding the news from Karachi that four villages in Baluchistan have been levelled to the ground by earthquake shocks and that many people have died.

The latest official report from Ziarat was received to-day which confirms the destruction of Dhadar where the casualties are not known.

Sixty deaths are reported at Sanni and twenty at Shoran, both villages in Kachhi Kalat State, but none of these villages comes under the category mentioned in the Karachi message.

According to the meteorological forecasts, fairly numerous slight aftershocks may occur during the next few months, gradually diminishing in frequency.—A.P.

House Collapses In Lahore

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

Due to heavy rains for the past three days, more than thirty houses and shops have collapsed in Lahore and one Hindu boy has been buried under the debris.—A.P.

YOUNG WOMAN GIVEN 14 YEARS IN BENARES BOMB CASE.

Additional 3 Years Under Arms Act.

BENARES, September 1.

The Sessions Judge to-day delivered judgment in the Benares Bomb Case. Accused Shrimati Radharani was acquitted.

The other two accused, namely, Subimal Kumar Roy, and Shrimati Mrinalini Dasi were sentenced to transportation for fourteen years under Section 5 of Explosive Substances Act and three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 19 (B) of the Arms Act, the sentences to run concurrently.—A.P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

To pay your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

APPLICATIONS from unemployed Educated and Technical persons are invited to refer. for suitable vacancies in several Departments. Apply with qualifications, experiences along with testimonials to Box No. 551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5772

OPENINGS WANTED for twelve ANGLO-INDIAN LADS, 16-17 years old, of good character, good training and good constitution; farm and other work, for board and lodging and pocket money. Apply SECRETARY, Kalimpong Homes, Kalimpong, Bengal.
A R 5765

40 MORE CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. 1/- for selection Form to SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RAILWAY DUTIES, Delhi.
A R5585

WANTED—Influential and energetic DISTRICT AGENTS and AGENCY ORGANISERS all over Central India, Rajputana and Central Provinces by a well established Life Office of 13 years standing, which offers policies on cheap-post premium with handsome guaranteed Bonus. Benefits on permanent Disability. Terms:—Liberal and Hereditary commission and Office allowance. Apply:—SWAMI SARAN, Branch Secretary, East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., Ratlam House, Yeshwant Ganj, Indore.
A 3471

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rules Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R5653

A LARGE COTTON MILL upcountry, requires immediatately a SECRETARY with first class antecedents. Must be fully conversant with the work of a Cotton Mill Office, including sale and costing of yarn and cloth, purchase of cotton, control of mill working, accounts purchase of stores, etc., and must be possessed of good liberal University education. Preference will be shown to one who has had administrative experience and who can produce satisfactory evidence of character, honesty and reliability. As the position is one of great trust, the application of one, who comes of a good family and who is highly spoken of by persons, whose views are entitled to weight will receive the best consideration. Good salary and prospects will be offered to a really suitable candidate. Apply stating full particulars of education, past experience, age, family connections, salary expected to Box No. 1125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3475

Profession

FATNESS REDUCED—Health increased, Drugless, Painless, Exerciseless, Fastingless, NATURAL MARVELLOUS METHOD. Apply Post Box 319, Bombay.
T R5775

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A competent ENGINEER or MISTRI to work Charcoal Gas Engine economically. Apply sharp with testimonials stating lowest pay to PARASRAM HARNANDRAI, DELHI.
A R5773

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for the established Crescent Insurance Company Ltd. Bombay. Apply RANCHHODLAL AND COY. General Agents, Goverdhan Sanstha Building, Khetwadi, Bombay 4.
A R5777

WANTED for the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Bombay, a BUSINESS ORGANIZING MANAGER on suitable remuneration. Good prospects to one in a position to organize agencies in the Bombay Presidency and secure business Please apply stating terms in writing to the HONORARY SECRETARY at 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5763

WANTED for OVERSEAS—Shift Engineers, Carriage Examiners, Surveyors, Sub-Permanent Way Inspectors, Electricians, Erectors and General and Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typewriting. And for Bombay and Lahore, Competent Stenographers, Indent Clerks, and Salesmen. Apply immediately in person with original certificates, to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road.
A R5679

Trade Announcement.

RELIABLE MANGO—Sapota, Batavia grafts and all sorts of fruit and flower plants. Catalogue free: Rao Shinnarow and Sons, Royal Nursery, Kadiam, M. & S. M. Rly. E. Godavari Dt., Madras Presidency.
F R5711

REQUIRED—SOLE AGENCY for the whole of India, Burma and Ceylon for Novelties, Toilets, Soaps, Perfumeries, Tea Indian Medicines and such other daily necessities by a long standing firm of good repute in Bombay. Please apply Box No. 1134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5723

SAVE MONEY by trying our guaranteed Auto-Valet-Type Blade "INDOCEA LUXURY." Agents wanted, Apply N. D. ITALIA & CO., Amrigar Buildings, Bombay No. 3.
T R5770

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered). Sukkur Sind.
E R 5704

DON'T YOU LIKE TO LEARN Electrical Engineering? Experienced and qualified Tutor, will take classes in your spare hours. Apply sharp personally D. H. MARATHE, Gokhale House, Dubash Lane, Back Road, Bombay.
E 5774

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET—Airy FLATS in the Seetakant Mansions, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, 33, Harvey Road.
C R5744

AN UP-TO-DATE and INDEPENDENT BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill near Govt. House with free westerly breeze, latest Sanitary arrangements and Electric Lights, 4 bed rooms, Bath rooms with English Baths, dressing rooms servants' quarters and Garage. Apply to SHETH DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, 220, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay. Phone No. 41530.
C R5756

Medical

CHOLERA—Try DOCTOR KADLE'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC. Efficient treatment. 12 annas and 1½ Rupee phials. Apply Dr. KADLE, Medical Clinic, Saraswat Building, Nasik
M R5771

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—Second-hand, but really serviceable up-to-date compound condensing STEAM ENGINE, 200 I.H.P. State pressure and particulars to Box No. 1141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5799

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for THURSDAY, the 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1931:—

53-55. From Mr. M. N. Talpade—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner (53) as to whether it was legal to provide Mr. J. D. Daruwala, ex-Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, in the post of Assistant Engineer, II Grade and to allow him the maximum pay of the grade 'plus' a graded personal allowance, etc., (54) as to the amount of saving that would be effected by enforcing retirement of those who would complete 55 years of age or 30 years' service, etc.; and (55) as to whether the post of Assistant Engineer, II Grade, construction cannot be amalgamated with the post of Assistant Engineer, II Grade Maintenance with effect from the date of retirement of the existing incumbent of the latter post.

56. From Mr. B. P. Wadke—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that a big three-faced "Swadeshi Manufactured" Electric clock be erected on the Chowpatty Sea Shore for the convenience of the public visiting the shore, etc.

57-58. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad—For requesting the Commissioner (57) to report as to the advisability of adopting a system of underground lighting throughout Queens' Road; and (58) to consider the advisability of providing better lighting arrangements along Peddar Road.

59-64. From Dr. Accacio G. Vaegas—(59) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to how the money collected in the poor Boxes at Municipal Hospitals is utilized, and whether it should not be more advantageously used in giving better treatment, etc., to poor patients; (60) For modifying certain Resolutions of the Corporation in regard to charging fees for medical certificates granted at the various Municipal Hospitals and crediting the amounts received in respect thereof, etc., (61-62) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner (61) as to the advisability of extending further the Storm Water Drain which has its outlet on the Chowpatty Sands; (62) as to the capacity of a sewer in Burrows Lane and the advisability of diverting the same; (63) For ascertaining from Government as to the earliest date when they would be able to construct the proposed road from Chowpatty to Church Gate Station along the Kennedy Sea Face; and (64) For requesting Government to remove the Railway Track laid along the Kennedy Sea Face in connection with the Reclamation Works.

65. From Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta.—For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the condition of the Chowpatty Sea Wall and especially to the nuisance and danger caused to the public owing to the washing away of the stones therefrom and for obtaining a report as to the steps taken and proposed to be taken in respect thereof.

66. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, seconded by Mr. V. C. Setalvad—For appointing certain additional members on the Committee re: reduction of salaries of Statutory Officers.

67-69. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner (67) in consultation with the Standing Committee whether the present arrangement of the Municipality bearing its own Insurance risk through the Fire and Accidents Insurance Fund should be continued or whether insurance of Municipal Properties should be placed with Indian Insurance Companies; (68) For requesting the Commissioner to appoint an expert electrician to examine the installation in Municipal Buildings with a view to economy and prevention of wastage, etc.,; and (69) For obtaining certain particulars as to the purchase of Swadeshi and Foreign made articles for the use of Municipal Departments, etc.,

70. From Mr. P. G. Sahastrabudhe—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that Dadar Galli and Hasali Tank Lane should be improved under any section of the Act and declared as Public Roads, and for requesting the Commissioner to provide a sum of Rs. 1 lac in the Loan Works Budget Estimates for 1932-33 and to submit plans and Estimates therefor.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st September, 1931.
3533

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Messrs. H. M. EDWARDS & CO., carrying on business as Clearing, Forwarding and Shipping Agents, at Amrat Building, Ballard Estate within the Fort of Bombay, has been dissolved since 31st August, 1931. The clearing work entrusted to the said firm will be done by our Financing Partner Mr. H. J. AMIN, on behalf of the firm for the purpose of winding up and the cheques of the amount due and payable to our firm may be sent to him in the name of the firm and he will pay the constituents any claim for refund or amount otherwise recovered on their behalf from the Customs, Port Trust Authorities or Steamer Agents.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1931.
H. M. EDWARDS & CO.
3542

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will carry on business as Clearing, Forwarding, and Shipping Agent under the name, style, and firm of MESSRS. H. J. AMIN & CO., at Amrat Building, Ballard Estate within the Fort of Bombay, from 1st September, 1931.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1931.
H. J. AMIN.
3543

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday afternoon, the 2nd instant, at 3 o'clock (S.T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 1st September, 1931.
3547

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of three PUPIL NURSES in the Municipal Maternity Homes under this Municipality. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 18 and 30 years of age and should submit two satisfactory references one being from a lady as to their conduct. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for 9 months and will then be transferred for training to one of the larger Hospitals for a period of three months. After the completion of the course they can appear for the examination held by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. A stipend of Rs. 10/- each per month will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of twelve months.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 10th September, 1931.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st September, 1931.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the above Company have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 1/8/0 per Share equal to 3 per cent free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1931, on all issued Shares of the Company and that such Dividend will be paid on 25th September, 1931, to the Shareholders appearing on the Register on that date by Warrant posted to such Shareholders.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS AND REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th September, 1931, to 25th September, 1931, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
General Manager & Secretary.
1st Sept., 1931.
3540

Public Notices.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TENDERS ARE CALLED for the Rent-farming Contract in respect of this Board's Stables on Case No. 119, Scheme 32, East Agripada, which is licensed to accommodate 80 buffaloes.

Forms of tender can be had from the Estate Agent's Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy. Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

Closing date 17th September, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.).
(Sd.) H. G. MHATRE,
L.C.E., A.M.I.E.,
Estate Agent.
3541

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from eminent Indian Scholars of Arabic and Persian, who are willing to undertake the preparation of a catalogue of the Government collection of Arabic and Persian Mss. now in the University Library.

The preparation of the catalogue should follow the standard methods of cataloguing manuscripts. Further particulars may be had on application to the Librarian, University Library, Bombay.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 21st August, 1931.
3531

S.S. "YO MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived last night from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 3. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1034 of 1929.

HIRACHAND TEKCHAND GANDHI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, residing at Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) PREMCHAND TEKCHAND GANDHI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Kamatipura 13th Street, outside the Fort, (2) JINABHAI TEKCHAND GANDHI, also of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort and (3) KABULBHAI TEKCHAND GANDHI, also of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Pearl Setter, residing at Jhavery Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

LET ALL PARTIES concerned attend before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on FRIDAY, the 11th day of September, 1931, at 11-15 A.M. (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on behalf of the 2nd and 3rd defendants for an order that the above suit be placed on board for hearing and final disposal on such date as the Court may fix and that the costs of this chamber summons and the order to be made thereon be provided for.

Dated this 22nd day of Aug., 1931
(Sd.) SHAH & CO.,
Attorneys for the 2nd and 3rd Defendants.

To
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To
PREMCHAND TEKCHAND,
The 1st defendant above-named.

N. B.—Please note that the affidavit of Jinabhai Tekchand, dated the 22nd day of August, 1931, will be used in support of the within Chamber Summons.
3539

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. NURSEY VIRJI MEHTA, the sole surviving executor and trustee of the last Will of the late Mr. Cursandas Narji. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land on ground (cess whereof has since been reduced) together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhuleshwar Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 383, New No. A/2263, Old Survey No. 3, New Survey No. 2/574, Part and Cadastral Survey No. 2464, Bhuleshwar Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5070, Street No. 44 and bounded on the East by the property of Sadanand Trimbakji, on the West by the house of Chunilal, on the North by a Sweepers' passage and on the South by the said Bhuleshwar Road.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1931.
KANGA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
Address:—
Yusuf Building,
Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24027.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT FIRST BHOIWADA, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Dhabolker and Jeshtaram Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bhagwandas Ranchhordas, Jeksondas Ranchordas, Maganlal Bhagwandas and Amritlal Bhagwandas the last two being minors by their father and duly appointed Guardian the said Bhagawndas Ranchhordas and Bansilal Jeksondas, Venilal Jeksondas and Fulchand Jeksondas minors by their father and duly appointed guardian the said Jeksondas Ranchordas the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th March 1929, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house situate at first Bhoiwada admeasuring 64 Square Yards bearing New Survey No. 572 and Cadastral Survey No. 2396 Bhuleshwar Division assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 5313 Street No. 80 and bounded on the East by the said first Bhoiwada on the West by Sweepers Passage on the North by the house of Deva Kachra and on the South by the house of Damodar Bechar.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

NOTICE.

Sale of property at Kurla advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED 'sine die.'

AUCTION SALE OF AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Wadia Charity Godown No. 23, Sewree on account of the concerned:—

1 full-pressed bale African Cotton, A. R. Quality (Damaged by fire).

BENNETT & CO.

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SANDHURST ROAD

To-night 5-30, 8 and 10-30,

MADAN'S REAL GEM

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Your favourite Star

HAROLD LLOYD

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"FEET FIRST"

Remember the Breath-Taking thrills of "Safety Last"—now you bet them in a hit that TALKS.

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GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD.

Ripon Theatre

OPENING DAY OPENING DAY

SATURDAY, 5th September, 1931
Being Gokulashtami Public Holiday at 4 p.m.

"MANAPAMAN"

SUNDAY, 6th September 1931
at 3 p.m.

"EKACH-PYALA"

MONDAY, 7th September, 1931,
Being PATETI HOLIDAY.
at 3 p.m.

"SAMSHAYA KALLOL"

TUESDAY, 8th September, 1931
at 3 p.m.

"DRAUPADI"

WEDNESDAY, 9th September 1931
at 8-30 p.m.

"ASHA-NIRASHA"

Booking will be opened on Thursday 3-9-31 from 5 to 8 and after daily 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 8 p.m.

MANAGER,
Gandharva Natak Mandali

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Fukushima Maru	5976	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Katori ,,	10000	...	@ 8 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	31 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5869	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 Sept.	4 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	16 Sept.	22 Sept.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.

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Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

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BIRTH CONTROL—Its 7 days' use, once during one menses, checks conception for ever. Well examined for the last 13 years Guaranteed, safest and surest. Rs. 5.
KAMI BIHAR—One pill means a treasure of power and full satisfaction guaranteed. 16 pills Re. 1; 40 pills Rs. 2.
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Ghiamandi Road, MUTTRA (U.P.)

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EYE CURE
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR DEFECTIVE EYES.
Thousands of sufferers have benefited from Netra Sanjivan Anjan. Rs. 2-8 per bottle post free. Foreign orders executed on advance payment, including postage.
NETRA SANJIVAN,
(K) Pinjrapole, Bombay 4.

What the People Say

THE KHOJA CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Heavy birth, death and marriage duties and taxes on monthly income of all Aga Khan Khojas at 12 1/2 per cent besides other taxes too various to mention, are levied by Councils appointed by the Aga Khan. When an average annual incidence of Govt. taxation per head of about Rs. 6 is considered as heavy for a poor country like India how heavy the burden must be on Khojas when the incidence of communal and religious taxes on them is over Rs. 50 per head per annum over Rs. 3,000,000 are drained over every year from a community of about 60,000.

Any progressive movement to bring about a change in the existing state of affairs is strongly resisted by ex-communication. Recently a small band of bold and selfless Khoja Youths of Rajkot have formed into an association and have openly challenged the might of Khoja Councils, for the uplift and amelioration of their co-religionists and have issued an impassioned appeal to Khoja Youths to mobilise and rally round the standard of Khoja Conference to be held at Rajkot on 29th and 30th August. The Khoja Council, has already excommunicated 7 members of the Youth League and proceedings against 14 more are pending awaiting similar fate. The Youths of many villages around Rajkot have pledged their support to them and many more are expected to do so as the movement gathers force. Already the Councils are beginning to realise whether the policy of indiscriminate ostracism is going to defeat its own purpose inasmuch as many youths are prepared to challenge the Council to vindicate their birthright of liberty of conscience, speech and association. It is the sacred duty of every Khoja Youth to stand shoulder to shoulder with their Rajkot friends for the vindication of their birthright being. For their own as well as for their posterity's sake Khoja Youths in their hundreds should come forward to render the weapon of ex-communication quite powerless and ineffective. Are Khoja Youths awake and do they love liberty of conscience, free speech and association? Let us wait and see.—Yours, etc.

KHOJA YOUTH.

A YOUNG MAN'S ENTERPRISE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha deserves to be congratulated on having organised on such an efficient and exhaustive scale a Swadeshi Bazar at Muzafferabad Hall, Grant Road.

But my purpose in writing to your esteemed paper is not to praise the work of the Sabha but to draw attention of all Indians and especially of Parsis to the models of a Zepellin and an Aeroplane exhibited there by a young talented Indian youth.

The models have been prepared by an unassuming young man who has been drawn towards aeronautics and has had nobody to guide him in his studies. He is absolutely self-made, all his knowledge being derived from books and journals.

What is most wonderful about the whole thing is that every little part which has gone to the making of these perfect models has been prepared by him at home and not in any workshop. Over and above this the young man does not hail from a city like Bombay but from a village like Udwada.

It has always been insinuated by people who run down things Indian, that Indians are unappreciative of native genius especially in the scientific line. Here is an opportunity for everybody who prides on being an Indian to give the lie to this propaganda, to go and see the models and give the young man the encouragement he richly deserves.—Yours, etc.,

SOHRAB S. BATLIVALLA.

A SUBURBAN GREVANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I beg to seek the courtesy of your columns and thus draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the inconvenience and delay caused to trayellers by the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway.

Permit me to say that it is more than a month now that the local service on the Harbour Branch is very frequently disorganised. As a result of this, passengers have been compelled either to reach their offices late in the morning or return home latter than usual. There have been instances where trains have been cancelled or reach destination half an hour or so behind the scheduled time. Take for instance the train leaving Bandra at 8-25 a.m. It is now more than a month that the train often arrives late. The fact can be proved from records kept by cabinmen, of arrival and departure of trains, and I leave it to the authorities to investigate into the matter.

Moveover, the confusion caused by the introduction of double unit system without timely intimation and in a most unsystematic manner, has only added to the perils and the nuisance caused to travellers. Considering that the fares have recently been increased and the running of trains been restricted, passengers would feel justified in expecting a more prompt, convenient and efficient service.

Trusting that this attempt to put before the authorities concerned a serious hardship suffered by suburban travellers, through the medium of your paper, will not fail upon dead ears, and that timely efforts will be made to remedy the existing situation so as to ensure better facilities to the travelling public, I remain, Yours, etc.,

"A TRAVELLER."

PEACE THROUGH POST?

(BY JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA.)

Ideas rule the world. On their quality and co-relation depend universal peace and progress. In these days to dwell in shell-like exclusiveness would be death. We must therefore make world-contacts hence the increasing need of an international outlook in human affairs.

How can these contacts be made? Through communications just as inter-world relationships may be established with the aid of communion.

Science has shrivelled up space and time. It has brought home to man the unity of humanity. Culturally we are members, one of another.

Now in order that his consciousness for kinship may be deepened in our daily life, it is necessary to keep in touch with people of other nations. We can do this either by means of books or newspapers. But these, even at best, are impersonal. They lack the light and warmth of the family-hearth. There is however one method by which these can be preserved. It is by pressing a personal letter, with its various nuances of the human heart, into the service of internationalism.

To fulfil the purpose outlined above, the International Correspondence League was founded several years ago in London. It has National Secretaries in almost all the countries of the world. It has justified its existence by fashioning links between correspondents of the different parts of the globe, thus building a bridge of understanding, which spans over the sea of separateness. The presence of a few such friends in several places has acted often as a leven and a lever for not only have they served as sentinals, who challenge misconceptions as soon as they raise their heads, but also as creators of family consciousness with its consequent reduction, in intensity and in extent, of communal or racial bitterness.

We are living in stirring times, but intensified activity has brought in its train a hysteric hyper-sensitiveness. It is therefore the duty of each one of us to minimise this evil. We can do this by making world-contacts, as stated in the foregoing lines through the offices of an organisation like the International Correspondence League. Accordingly, those feel interested in the League are requested to write to Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Bonus Road, Karachi.

CALENDAR REVISION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In October an International Conference on Calendar Revision will meet at Geneva to consider calendar revision schemes which have been presented to a special committee of inquiry into calender reform appointed by the League of Nations in 1923.

For a generation there has been an increasing agitation for revision of our present twelve month calendar, the Gregorian. This agitation has grown very largely out of the desire of various business interests for a calendar better adapted to certain business needs, such as comparative statistics. The advocates of calendar revision have employed "powerful propaganda" as the League of Nations Calender Committee expressed it to promote their ideas. This is especially true in the United States, from which the propaganda is financed, and where every variety of organization business and otherwise have received promotion material in behalf of a certain specific kind of calendar. This is known as the Cotsworth Calendar or occasionally as the Eastman Calendar, on account of the strong financial backing it has received from Mr. George Eastman, camera magnate, who is chairman of the National Calendar Committee in the United States.

While the movement is financed principally from the United States it is proposed that the reformed calendar will be world-wide in its application, and to this end comes before the League of Nations in October.

Very little mention or comment has appeared in the Indian Press concerning this movement. I am taking the liberty of enclosing for your perusal material dealing with this measure. The proposed calendar provides for a thirteen month year of exactly four weeks in each month, and dropping the 365th day of each year as a blank day, without counting it in the weekly cycle. This plan, should it become effective, would disarrange the days of the week and make the fixed holy days of Mohammedans, Jews and Christians, wandering days through the weekly cycle.

The enclosed material is filled with valuable information explaining the whole scheme showing just exactly what is involved in the proposed changes in the present calendar, the seriousness of the issue, and how it will destroy the ancient landmarks so highly revered by millions of pious Muslims, orthodox Jews and conscientious Christians.

After you have read through this material and are convinced that the continuity of the weekly cycle should be preserved will you kindly give this matter the publicity which the importance of the issue demands through the columns of your journal.—Yours, etc.,

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.
No. 8 Dhondy Road,
Deviali.

J. S. JAMES.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—I should be grateful if you or any of your readers would be so kind as to inform me at the address given below of the name and address of a Physical Culture Institute or Institutes in the P. P. Bombay Presidency, Central India etc. where riding and swimming etc. are a speciality and where the expenses also are moderate.

Thanking you in advance for the publication of this letter.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL RASHID AFRICAWALLA.
Kucha Qadir Lohgarya,
Inside Hathi Gate,
Amritsar, (Punjab).
Aug. 25.

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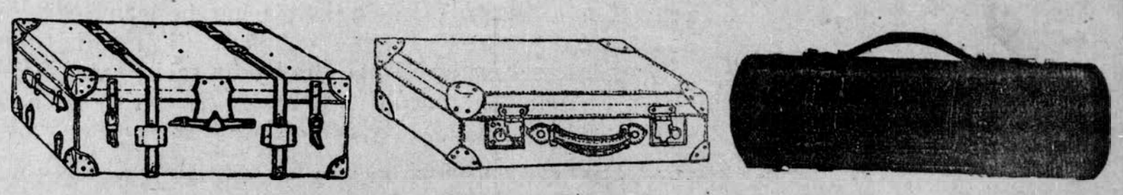

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DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS
The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They are like Magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.
Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 Days.
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To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon. S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn., Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay
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Is no invented formula. No patent medicine but a pure product of the HIMALAYAS. Directly obtained from the SNOWY PEAKS. Most wonderful tonic. Infuses new life and new energy into the dead organs. Magical cure for Diabetes and Spermatorrhoea. Avoid patent medicines. Try this natural product for debility and nervous diseases. Price Re. 1 per tola sufficient for about 2 weeks.
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WHITE LEPROSY
A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine inspite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.
Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.
AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
No. 60, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya).

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Trade & Industry.

Wanted Cheaper Justice—Indian Mercantile Com munity's Claims—Separation of Burma—Britain not playing the game—Doors shut against opposition—Truth about the Briti sh Crisis—India as international problem—Mahatma sai ls at last—Shareholders not School boys—Lesso on from Kylsant Case

(BY—"KRISTODAS.")

CITY CIVIL COURT.

It is now years since the commercial community is fighting for cheaper justice and also a speedier justice. There have been several suggestions put forward, one after the other, regarding the best manner in which this objective of the commercial community could be achieved. There was, for instance, the suggestion to raise the limit of the Small Causes Court jurisdiction to Rs. 5,000, but that was not taken up by Government as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce would not like apparently to have their cases decided by the Small Causes Court. Government have ultimately accepted the suggestion put forward by the Indian Merchants' Chamber as an alternative to the raising of the limit of the Small Causes Court, viz., the establishment of a City Civil Court. Even this suggestion may not be approved by the Bombay Chamber, though it has got the approval of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and other Indian Commercial Associations. The Government of Bombay have consulted the different Bar Associations and Commercial Associations, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber has submitted a very carefully prepared and thoughtful letter on the question. As the Chamber had, in the past, several times put forward its "raison d'etre" for the establishment of such Court, it has not this time entered into all the 'pros' and 'cons' for having such an Institution. It has, however, dealt with the question raised in certain quarters that the costs to the litigant in the City Civil Court will not be less than the costs in the High Court and may be more. It is no use putting forward a general proposition in reply to this allegation and the Chamber has done well in collating facts and figures to prove that the allegation is unfounded and misleading. On the facts given by the Chamber in their letter it is very clear that whether it be with regard to an uncontested suit of a summary suit or a long cause even the minimum costs of the High Court will be much more than the costs which may be estimated for the City Civil Court. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is only in a few cases that litigants have to incur these minimum costs. In a large number of cases the actual costs far exceed the minimum costs, and so it is side-tracking the issue to say that there are no stamp fees for High Court suits and that because of that High Court litigation is preferred. The Government of Bombay cannot bring forward the City Civil Court Bill before the Legislative Council as they originally intended to do and it will have to be the Government of India to initiate legislation in the Legislative Assembly. It is to be hoped that no unnecessary time will be wasted and that legislation will be hastened on as it is a matter for the relief of the commercial community.

* * *

BURMA AGAIN.

Mr. H. P. Mody has rendered a service to the cause of Burma by writing a timely letter on that question to the Press. The way in which the Burma question has been managed or mis-managed by the Imperial Government does not speak well for them. This question was one of the most ticklish and delicate questions before the last Round Table Conference, and the attitude adopted by Indian leaders at that Conference and also after, is quite commendable and praise-worthy. The Congress attitude, for instance, was and is that if Burma, by a referendum, decides to go outside India she is welcome to do so. It appears, however, that the institution of a Special Round Table Conference for Burma to be held in November next is intended to take away the question from the list of problems which had to be decided at the general Round Table Conference. The separation of Burma was considered and disposed of in half an hour at the first Round Table Conference, and several delegates had protested and an assurance was given, which we hope stands still, that nothing would be done in that matter till Burman opinion is consulted. The proper course, therefore, for a solution of the Burman question was not to call a special Round Table Conference for Burma for settling the details of the separation, but to place the question before the second Round Table Conference for India and to give an opportunity to the anti-separationist delegates from Burma to place their case fully and exhaustively. While it is not desirable that any section of Indian politicians should deal with Burma in the spirit in which British capitalists would deal with India, it is also extremely desirable that the British Government does not play the game, wittingly or unwittingly of British capitalists who have got large interests in Burma. It is an immense and important question and it cannot be hurried through. Full and fair opportunity must be given to all the sections to express their views and at the same time the implication of finance and defence as a result of the separation will have also to be gone into. Government have done well in removing the ban from the G.C.B.A. but in order that this removal of the ban may be fully appreciated Delegates from G.C.B.A., should be invited to the coming Round Table Conference.

* * *

THE BRITISH CRISIS.

While it is true that the crisis in England developed at once and Ministers and leaders of the different parties had to hurry to Downing Street from their holiday resorts and rest, it is also true that when the last Mail left there was in the atmosphere a good deal of nervousness and apprehension regarding the financial situation in the United Kingdom. People felt somehow or other that all was not well with the situation as it was developing and were asking themselves whether a crash was coming. In fact that is the leader Mr. Brailsford wrote in the "New Leader" a few days back.

It was inconceivable that there could be anything wrong with the financial stability and status of Great Britain, and so when the crisis came it amazed the world at large. The last straw on the camel's back was perhaps the report of the Macmillan Committee and the grim reality with which they presented the actual situation to the British Government. The main cuts if they were to be effected came to the lot of the labouring classes and what the Labour colleagues of Mr. MacDonald and the rank and file of the Labour Party strongly disapproved were the cuts suggested in the unemployment doles. From stray telegrams in the Press, it appears that even the American credits were to an extent dependent upon the steps which Britain would take to place her house in order. Mr. MacDonald not having received the support he expected from his colleagues had only two alternatives, viz., (1) to resign as a body and advise the King to ask Mr. Baldwin to form the Cabinet, to dissolve the Parliament and have a general election, or (2) to form a coalition Cabinet as at the time of the war and to try to meet the economic and financial crisis by working through such a coalition Cabinet. Mr. MacDonald and the leaders of the Opposition Party ultimately agreed upon having a Coalition Cabinet, though this involved for Mr. MacDonald himself cutting himself adrift from his intimate associations and getting himself subjected to obloquy and abuse of a virulent character. He is already referred to as a traitor and will have to face the music when Parliament reopens. There is, however, another side of the shield which is that Mr. MacDonald may have considered the present state of the country so very bad and critical that he might have preferred to sacrifice his own personal interests and future for the cause of Great Britain. All these crises, coming one after the other in the world, are traceable to the Versailles Peace Treaty, which all indicates that if one country is driven into an economic crash the repercussions are bound to affect the other countries also. The international world at present is just like the society of a town or village where an epidemic cannot be expected to confine itself to one particular street or quarter but will spread throughout the district. France wanted to make of Germany practically a leper and it has now seen what disastrous results have followed from that attitude. England and France similarly wanted to ostracise Russia and disastrous results followed even that line of policy. It is because of the International inter-dependence that even the question of India must be looked at not as a problem with which only the British Empire is concerned but a problem with which the whole world is concerned. An impoverished and a disturbed India will be a menace to the economic structure of the world, and not only the British Empire but the international world must see that she is placed on a firm foundation both politically and economically, and that her political and economic aspirations are satisfied.

* * *

MAHATMAJI ON DEPUTATION.

At last comes the good news that Mahatmaji is going to London to attend the Round Table Conference as the sole representative of India. This must be a great relief both to the Indian people and the British people and to all those men and women who believe in working out political solution by peaceful methods. The world economic depression has certainly affected India but these inter-national causes have been aggravated by political and economic causes peculiar to this country. Mahatmaji's leaving our shores for London will be a great step forward towards the solution of the Indian problem and our merchants and industrialists will heave a sigh of relief. Let us only hope that his mission will prove successful. The question arises, however, why should the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, that is, the Indian commercial community, now go unrepresented. Even after the first list was published Government have added several other names for the Round Table Conference and they can well add the names of Mr. Birla and Mr. Jamal Mahommed Sahib to meet the wishes of the Federation. While the Government of India have acted so gracefully with regard to Mahatmaji's demands so as to remove all impediments in the way of the Round Table Conference being a success, they may well adopt a similar policy with regard to nominations to the R.T.C. on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community.

* * *

SHARE-HOLDERS.

The following para from the "Economist" of the 1st August writing on the Kylsant case will prove to be a topical reading:—

"The board did not sufficiently trust the shareholders. In this respect the R.M.S.P., probably differs but little from the majority of joint-stock companies, and this trial will have a salutory effect if it leads to a much greater display of confidence on the part of the company directors. It is far too common for boards to assume that shareholders, either because they are ignorant and rapacious, or because they are irresponsible, or because they do not understand their own interest, or because they are spies from a competitive camp, or in general because they are a necessary nuisance, should be put off with the minimum of information. The attitude of mind which says "keep them quiet with a reasonable dividend and carry on" is utterly wrong, and unfortunately it is most common in the boards of the most prosperous companies. There is no need to cite examples, for every intelligent investor has them at his finger ends, and most thinking investors will agree that there lies one of the grave dangers of modern business. Directors must realise that their shareholders are not schoolboys whom they are appointed to discipline, but fellow proprietors entitled to confidence and a proper share in the control of their own destiny."

WELL-ESTABLISHED SALT INDUSTRY THE NEED OF INDIA

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The general statement that India's salt problem is the problem of supplying the Bengal market with fine white crushed salt can be supported by facts which can be examined in detail.

	tons.
Total quantity of salt imported from foreign countries during the year 1929-30	643,850
The Share of Bengal	549,327
The Share of Burma	94.096
The Share of the rest of India	427

For the whole of India outside Bengal and Burma the total of foreign salt imported is not even point one per cent, that is in other words ninetynine point nine per cent of imported salt is taken up only by the Bengal and Burma markets. The result of this dependence of Bengal for such an essential article as salt on foreign

(Continued on page 9.)

ORDER BY CABLE AND DELIVERY BY AIR

How Aviation Has Revolutionised Industry

Only those constantly in touch with air transport, or those in industries, which, on such a growing scale, are using the airway regularly for the dispatch of urgent loads, can appreciate the extent to which the aeroplane is now aiding modern commerce.

Among the many instances that can be adduced of the commercial utility of the airway, none could be more conclusive than one which has just transpired. A party of motorists, who were in Africa, not far from the Juba station of the Imperial Airways African Route, had a breakdown with their car which prevented them from continuing their journey until they could obtain a spare-part from England.

They cabled immediately to the manufacturers in this country, who, in less than 15 hours, managed to rush the part required up to London and on to the outgoing African air-mail from Croydon.

TIME AND DISTANCE ANNIHILATED.

The result was one that amazed these marooned travellers, and gave them an illustration, which they say they will never forget of what modern high-speed transport can accomplish. For, though they were 5,000 miles from London, and in a remote locality where, had it not been for the air-mail, they must have waited weary weeks for what they wanted, actually in not more than 7 days from the dispatch of their cable to England the essential part they needed was handed to them at the Juba air-station by an official of Imperial Airways.

In a letter just received in London from one of the members of this party, he says: "It revolutionises one's ideas of time and distance to be able to procure a vital spare-part thousands of miles from England, and to receive this in the heart of Africa, only a week after the telegraphed request was made."

Motor-car manufacturers are using the air service, whenever the time factor is important, on a rapidly-increasing scale. Often at the present time, a motorist on the Continent will cable to London for some spare-part for his car, and across this goes to him immediately in the next air express, frequently effecting a saving not merely of hours, but of days.

SPEED IN DESPATCH.

Articles despatched by air from Croydon at mid-day are delivered in Paris the same afternoon, while parcels collected in London at the close of business hours are flown across the Channel and delivered as soon as business houses open the following morning. Goods despatched from the provinces during the morning by the recently-established air-mail service, and which arrive in London during the afternoon, are collected at the railway termini by the airways vans, taken immediately to Croydon, and flown to Paris on the evening services being delivered the first thing the following morning. It is also possible, in a single day, to effect the aerial transport and delivery of packages from London to destinations such as Brussels, Cologne and Berlin.

Business men who have urgent appointments can, thanks to the speed of the modern airway, fly in the morning from London to Paris, have plenty of time in the French capital for matters in hand, and then fly back again to London in time for dinner that same evening; while the same can also be done in connection with cities such as Brussels, Antwerp or Amsterdam. As for destinations farther afield, it is now possible to enter one of the air expresses at the London air-station in the morning and, in a day, fly to cities as distant as Berlin, Zurich, Prague and Malmo (Sweden).

On the England-India route of Imperial Airways, goods now reach Egypt from London, by the accelerated service, in not more than 3 days and are in India in only an hour or so over 5 days; while urgent loads are air-borne from London to the heart of Central Africa in just over 6 days.

TIME IS MONEY.

Remarkable is the variety of the mercandise consigned by air Take, for instance, such a case as may often arise. A quite small, but vital piece of machinery may need replacement in a powerful mining-plant located somewhere far-distant along the Indian or African air-lines, and until that spare-part can be obtained, and placed in position, the section of machinery involved may have to stand idle, and not only the machinery itself, but, perhaps a number of men as well. Here is a case in which time is money; and here, therefore, you have the value of the speed which the airway provides, because the additional cost involved by air express transport—and which is based on the actual time-saving obtained—is very well worth while if it means so many fewer days' idleness for some vital portion of a big plant.

Again and again, in such circumstances, air transport proves a boon. Essential parts are ordered by cable, and sent out by airway, with such rapidity that prolonged idleness for essential pieces of machinery is obviated, the time-savings involved being in many cases a matter of weeks rather than of days.

It is a mistake to imagine that only small, light articles can be carried by air. Loads weighing appreciable amounts are regularly air-borne nowadays in the large and powerful craft employed, while in the case, say, of any piece of machinery which, if sent in one consignment, might exceed a convenient size or weight, it is usually possible to divide this among several separate and smaller cases.

Important industries are making a growing use of air transit for the dispatch of samples of all kinds. Coffee planters in Kenya Colony are now able, for example, thanks to the African airway, to get samples of their crops through to London in a matter of days rather than of weeks, while Egyptian cotton crop samples are also consigned to London by air-mail.

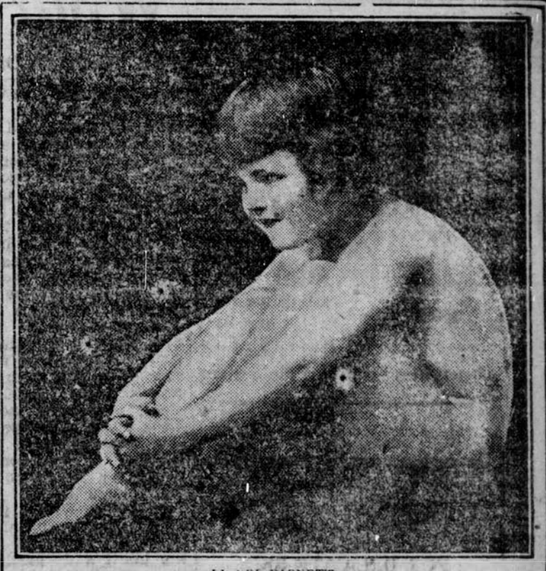
Fragile articles of all kinds are dispatched by aeroplane not only on account of the speed, but also for the reason that air-borne goods receive such care in handling and transport. An important point to bear in mind, when considering the airway as a means of transport for urgent loads, is that insurance is cheaper by air than by surface travel, owing to the absence of pilferage, and the greatly-reduced risk of breakage.

MANGOES BY AIR.

Wireless valves in very large numbers are consigned by air in the machines of Imperial Airways between London and the Continent; so, also, are such articles as wireless loud-speakers. It is increasingly the habit, too, on account of the special handling it receives, to send delicate electrical apparatus by air.

Perishable goods of all kinds are included constantly in aerial cargoes, mangoes and other tropical fruits now arriving in a fresh condition in London, thanks to the speed with which they are air-borne to England along the Empire air-mail routes. High speed travel by air is also proving not only the most rapid, but also the most humane, way of sending dogs, poultry and other livestock from this country to destinations abroad.

It may be appropriate, finally, to emphasise the fact that nearly all the bullion dispatched from London to the Continent is now air-borne, because this is a conclusive tribute not only to the speed, but also to the security, of modern transport by air.



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
4-30 p.m.: Indian Gramophone Records.
7 p.m. Instrumental music.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S.S. "Shirala" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th instant.
Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Gujarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th instant.

CAPITOL & RIALTO'S

FREE OFFER TO DESH SEVIKAS AND CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.
The management of Saraswati Topical Films announce that all Congress volunteers and Desh Sevikas in Uniform with authorized badges will be admitted at Capitol and Rialto Cinemas to witness the topical film of Mahatma Gandhi's departure to London at concession rates.

TEACHERS' WEEK LECTURES:—Under the auspices of the Telang Normal School and in connection with the inauguration of its new S. T. C. Classes, Prof. V. P. Bokil will give an address on "Teaching of History" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Robert Money School, Procter Road, Girgaon. Principal K. B. Marzban will preside.

"TARAN HAR."

FOR CHARITY PERFORMANCE.
In aid of the Sirsi Siddapur Ryots' Relief Fund, the Saroj Natak Samaj has kindly consented to stage their new and popular play "Taran Har" on Monday, the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m. at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road.

THE LAW OF BROTHERHOOD:—This is the subject of a free public lecture followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists this evening at 6 p.m., at 51, Esplanade Road.

CHRISTIANS' ADDRESS TO MAHATMA:—We are informed by the Secretary of the Nationalist Christian Party that the address given to Mahatmaji by Christians was not given by the Nationalist Christian Party.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION
It has been resolved to organise a Swadeshi Exhibition in Bombay during the Dasara and Divali Holidays (from October 20th to November 10) at Madhav Baug. An influential Committee has been formed with Sjt. Mulraj Karsandas as Chairman, and Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Yusuf Meherally and S. K. Pupala as Jt. Secretaries. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will perform the opening ceremony.

PICKETERS' CONFERENCE:—A conference of the C Ward picketers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the Chhotalal Bhuvan, the Committee Office. They will issue the new badges.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT GRANT ROAD.
As usual there was a rush of visitors at the Swadeshi Bazar at Grant Road. The Bazar is open daily from 3 to 9 p.m. and musical entertainment is provided by Prof. Sharma.

UNIVERSITY BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.
The finals of the University Badminton Tournament will be held on the Courts of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana (Kennedy Sea Face) to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m.
Mrs. J.N. Duggan will present the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Championship Cup.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
The second picketing volunteers' conference of the above committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at the Congress House.

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DISASTROUS RESULTS OF CURRENCY POLICY IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 1.)

from the same cause bringing the Mr. Wadia said:—
Sir Henri Deterding was interviewed by the "Financial Times", and his cure for gold paucity and silver slump was good for West and silver for East." Sir Arthur Salter in an address Sir Arthur Salter in an address on the silver problem, delivered at a luncheon given in his honour, by the Academy of Political Science, in New York, expressed doubts as to whether any suggestions so far would accomplish rehabilitate silver would accomplish their purpose, including a world conference, or a conference of any group of nations. Sir Arthur told the large gathering of financiers and publicists that increased production of silver was not responsible for the depression of that metal, so much as its abandonment by India, Japan and other countries and its decreased use for coinage. He said while the decline in silver somewhat injured China which was now the only nation on a silver currency, its effect was less than some assumed, and he gave figures if Chinese exports and imports to show that the decline was only what other gold countries experienced through the depression."

FINANCIAL HELP TO INDIA.
Q. The Prime Minister recently offered financial help to India. Will it do us any good?
Q. In the words of Sir Chunilal Mehta, it will help for a time to support the tottering 18d. ratio, but ultimately, it will add to our burdens. It will be a help to the Banks. Sir Osborne Smith, the Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank, showed great satisfaction on behalf of the banks and business houses, and he opined that they would not now be apprehensive of committing themselves "forward". In other words the Banks who wer characterised by the late Mr. B. F. Madon as parasites will continue to exploit India with safety. England herself is in monetary difficulties and constantly seeking help from France and America. I doubt very much if she can be of much use to us. However, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, according to the "Times of India", wants Parliament to place at the disposal of the Government of India, if the need arose, loans aggregating at least £50,000,000. It is said that anyhow, India's credit must be sustained. But what is left of India's credit? I see none Government Paper is falling in India as well as in London, and our Government is not able to issue a rupee or a sterling loan. The prosperity of a country depends upon prosperous agriculture and manufacture, and both have been hit hard by the ruinous currency policy of the Government. The maintenance of a ratio 16d., 18d. or 24d. to the rupees, depends on exports, and the higher the ratio, the more disadvantageous for exports.

"EXPLOITERS INSTEAD OF PROTECTORS."
We, Indians, have not much knowledge in this subject, and English bankers and merchants who ought to have been our protectors, have become our exploiters. Our Secretaries of State who ought to watch our interests, are thus described by "The Times of India" on its issue of the 29th August. "A glance at 'the list' of the Secretaries of State since Mr. Montague is sufficient to show that latterly India has had more than her share of bad luck. There is no need to elaborate the point, particularly as it would entail dwelling on the short comings of the dead; but the list of the apostolic succession runs as follows:—Viscount Peel, Lord Olivier, Lord Birkenhead, Viscount Peel and Mr. Wedgwood Benn. Amongst these it is easy to recognise one utterly unilluminated Tory: one crank given to making meaningless, and inaudible speeches in the House of Lords, and then complaining that he had been wrongly reported; one brilliant lawyer, who cared so little about India that he could not bother to attend the India Office; and one amiable fussy, ineffectual little man. It is time that the country had a good Secretary of State again, and the country believes that he has been found in Sir Samuel Hoare." This is a very graphic description of men who have presided over our destinies.

REMEDY FOR RIGHTING WRONGS.
Q. What is your remedy for righting the wrongs of India?
A. The Government should follow the recommendation of the United Indian Chambers of Commerce, namely, to decontrol exchange. If you want fixity, follow the advice of the late Mr. Palli, namely, to fix the Rupee at 12d. but above all, I prefer the advice given by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in 1898 to gradually prepare for opening the mints to silver. The world's trouble has been the scarcity of gold for currency purposes, and silver must be brought in once again as currency. In fact everybody's attention is turned to silvtotal up to 173,000,000 ounces."

GOLD FOR WEST, SILVER FOR EAST."
In reply to further questions, ver. There is not sufficient gold for the growing commerce and industry of the world.

BARDOLI COMPLICATIONS.
Q. Have you any views about the Bardoli complications?
A. I have no particular views to offer. The Government has promised an inquiry, and we must await the result. In my opion however, if the Government was to give up the land assessment of India entirely for a year, it will not be on the wrong side. The land assessment comes to about 34 crores per annum; and I believe that they have already got this amount indirectly from the cultivator since 1924. In the middle of that year exchange was fixed to 18d. instead of 16d., and for 7 years they have exacted from the ryot 12-1/2 per cent. more per annum which comes to about 87 per cent. in 7 years. Further, the ryot owes 600 crores of debt to the Sawcar. He has been paying 12-1/2 per cent. more on the sums he owed, and when you consider that produce has fallen by 35 per cent. the producer is reduced to utter helplessness. Suppose the Government had raised the rupee to 2 shillings instead of 18d. his assessment would have been, indirectly raised. How does a ryot discharge his debts either to the Sircar or the Sawcar? discharge his If the rupee is fixed at 16d. he obligations by selling his produce. He sells a certain quantity of produce which is worth in the neutral markets of the world. 16d. At 18d. to the rupee he will have to sell more produce, and at 24d to the rupee he will have to part with a still greater quantity of produce.
Q. If Government was to give up the entire assessment for the year, namely, about 34 crores, since you say they have taken it in advance, how is the Government to be carried on in the face of heavy deficits which are staring us in the face?
A GIFT TO TREASURY. NOT A CLAIM.
A. I am fully aware of that. Government will give up nothing; but my object in putting this view of the case, namely, that this is really excess indirect taxation, is that the officials should recover taxes with the greatest moderation. It must be looked upon as a gift to the Treasury and not as a claim.

COURT OF INQUIRY INTO RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Meeting On 9th September.
The members of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Governor General in Council under the Trade Disputes Act, to inquire into the dispute regarding staff retrenchment on certain Railways held an informal meeting at the Secretariat on the 1st September 1931 and decided to hold their firs sitting as a duly constituted Court on the 9th September 1931. The proceedings of the Court will be open to the press and the public except, when otherwise directed by the Court.

B.P.C.C. MEETING.
The adjourned ordinary meeting of the B.P.C.C. will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. at the Congress House.

ALLEGATIONS OF "DEFEATING AND DELAYING" CREDITORS.

BANK OF INDIA'S APPLICATION FOR ADJUDICATING MRS PETIT AS INSOLVENT

Mr Justice B. J. Wadia heard on Tuesday, in the Insolvency Court, the applicattion of the Bank of India, Ltd., to adjudicate Mrs. Goolbai Bomanji Petit, as an insolvent. Mr. Blunt, Solicitor of Messrs. Cragie, Blunt and Caroe, represented the Bank of India Ltd., while Sir C. H. Setalwad, appeared for Mrs. Goolbai Bomanji Petit.
Mr. Blunt stated that Mrs. Goolbai Bomanji Petit was indebted to the bank to the extent of Rs. 157,955. The bank did not hold any security against this debt. That the immoveable property belonging to Mrs. Goolbai Bomanji Petit and certain jewellery pledged with the Provident Investment Co. Ltd were attached on the 1st August 1931, by Provident Investment Co. Ltd and the Bank of India Ltd. had also placed their attachment over the said property. That property was under attachment over 21 days now. Mrs. Goolbai Bomanji Petit by a voluntary settlement had settled her porperty at Poona called the Garden Reach worth Rs. 510,000, the proceeds to go in her life time for her maintenance, and after her death to go in favour of her daughter Dinbai. This settlement was made in February 1929, while in November last, the said settlement was revoked and the property was conveyed to Dinbai for Rs. 250,000 for cash. Mr. Blunt submitted that this conveyance was done to screen the property with a view to defeat and delay the creditors. In her evamination before the Commissioner, Mrs. Goolbai admitted that the conveyance was made as a set off against her indebtedness to Dinbai, but she (Mrs. Goolbai) possessed no property. He therefore requested the court to pass an order, as prayed for.
PLEA FOR ADJOURNMENT.
Sir C. H. Setalwad asked for an adjournment and said they never know of this thing, until they read in the newspapers. Besides, the Bank did not inform them that they were going to make that application nor did they supply them with a copy of the affidavit. Under Section 13 (3) and Rule 60 of Insolvency Act, he said, his client was entitled to an adjournment.
Mr. Blunt replied that this lady was examined in the court a fornight ago by the Commissioner and she stated that she had no property. Besides, her property at Poona called Garden Reach was conveyed to her daughter which was valued over Rs. 5 lacs for only Rs. 250,000.
Mr. Justice Wadia: Their grievance is that you did not give them notice.
Mr. Blunt: They cannot deny my right to apply for the adjudication of the debtor.
His Lordship gave a short adjournment and fixed 16th September for hearing the application.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND.
Net transfer to Home Treasury: From Gold standard Rerseve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to gold Standard Reserve: During the week ending the 29th August 1931, 1,677,700; From 1st April to 29th August 1931, 16,215,704.
Total: During the week ending the 29th August 1931, 1,677,700; From 1st April to 29th August 1931 16, 215, 704.
Less—sales of sterling: During the week ending the29th August 1931, 1,677,700; From 1st April to 29th August, 1931, 7,215,704.
Net remittances to Home Treasury: During the week ending the 29th August 1931, Nil; From 1st April to 29th August 1931, 9,000,000.

TREASURY BILL SALES.
Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 37,50,000 and Rs. 1,75,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-11-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-6-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 18,00,000 and Rs. 1,29,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 6/8/0 and Rs. 6/7/10 per annum respectively.
Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 2nd September 1931 to Monday, the 8th September, 1931, at Rs. 96/12/3 and Rs. 98/6/6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 26th to 31st August 1931 amounted to Rs. 44,25,000 and Rs. 1,00,00,000 respectively.
Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Wednesday, the 9th September, 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 11th September, 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.
Jute shares opened steady and a fair business was put through at advancing rates. Towards the close however on publication of final jute forecast Howras fell away sharply at close. In coals a small turnover resulted at level rates. In teas only a solitary deal was registered at about unchanged rates. The miscellaneous section showed no material change. Government Securities were weak. The following were the closing quotations:—
Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. paper 57-4 small lot, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99-4, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 99-12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-5, ditto 1933/36 99-14, 6 1/4 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1923/33 100.
Jutes:—Belvedere ordy. 316, Budge Budge ordy. 291-8, Clive 20-7 Cheviot 190, Empire 34-3, Hewrah ordy. 33, Howrah A pref. 101, Kamarhatty ordy. 367-8, Kankinarrah ordy. 312, Khardah pref. 97-8, Lansdowne pref. 92, National 19-8, Union ordy. 369, Waverley 1-6.
Miscellaneous:—Benares Electric 5-14, Arthur Butler 1-4, Indian Iron and Steel 3-7, B. I. Corporation ordy 0-10-0 dit'o pref. 42, Calcutta Tramways pref. 6-8, Hasimara tea pref. 90-8—A. P.

STRIKE IN MADHOWJI MILL

Blanket Department The Cause

The Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes:—
Two thousand workers of the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill came out on strike on Tuesday afternoon, after the breakdown of negotiations between the Mill Committee and the Management on the question of the notice issued by the latter to close down the blanket and other associated departments.
FOUR MONTHS AGO!
It may be recalled that four months ago, when the Management announced a cut in the wages of the blanket department men, all the mill-workers declared a strike, which lasted about a fortnight and resulted in the restoration of the wage cut and the granting of other demands of the workers.
The strike was led by the Girni Kamgar Union (Patel Buildings), and since then the workers of this mill have become members of this Union, and have established a strong Mill committee of workers.
LATEST MOVE.
Several attempts were made by the Management to stop this Mill Committee from functioning and for this purpose, notices were issued from time to time to close down certain departments in the mill. But, so far, the Mill Committee has successfully defeated these attempts.
The latest move to close down the blanket department is interpreted by the workers as a new offensive against the Mill Committee, since the men of the blanket department take the most prominent part in the activities of the Union and the Mill Committee, and since even the request of the Mill Committee to transfer the blanket weavers to ordinary looms in case there was no demand for blankets has been summarily rejected by the Management.

ATLAS MILLS STRIKE CONTINUES

Short Lived Sensation Due To Rumour

The rumour that black-legs would be employed in the Atlas Mills, Reay Road, Bombay, brought a large number of strikers opposite the mill gates on Tuesday.
The workers of the Mill had downed tools on August 8, demanding the redress of some grievances. The strike has been in progress since then.
A large number of strikers collected outside the mill on Tuesday suspecting that black-legs would be employed in their places. The management of the mill, however, did no such thing.
The workers held a meeting at which they reiterated their resolve to continue the strike.

CIGARETTE FACTORY MEN ON STRIKE.

Labour Leader's Move For Settlement

Demanding the redress of a number of grievances the workers employed in the Hanuman Cigarette Factory, Santa Cruz, have struck work.
Mr. Pradhan, a labour leader is negotiating with the management on behalf of the workers to arrive at a settlement.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 1.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.94
To-day's Opening Rate	6.80
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	6.91
Difference	—.3
Broach Expectation	152

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.	
Previous Closing Rate	3.69
To-day's Opening Rate	3.59
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rates	3.58
Difference	—.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 1.	
Silver Ready	12 7/8 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	12/15/16 Unchanged.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 1.	
1st Settlement	43 5 0
2nd Settlement	43 7 0

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
STORMY SEAS
Booming Guns. Daring men, and a running fight where no man asked—or received quarter from his adversary.
THE FOX MOVIETONE OF A THOUSAND THRILLS
THE SEAS BENEATH
with
GEORGE O'BRIEN
MARION LESSING

A SUGGESTION TO P. & O.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I crave hospitality for the publication of the following few lines in your esteemed paper.
I am informed that the money accrued from the sale of the steamer-passes on S.S. "Rajputana" is intended by the agents of the P. & O. to be utilised for charitable purposes. I would like to suggest to the agents that it would be most appropriate if they utilise this money in a cause dearest to Gandhiji, as the amount is primarily due to Gandhiji's sailing by the ship. Everybody is aware that Khadi-Service is dearest to Gandhiji's noble heart, as directly contributing to relieving the needs of the poorest. The agents would be best serving the neediest of the country, if they hand over the amount so collected to the All-India Spinners' Association, which is conducting Khadi mission without distinction of caste or creed. Will the agents accept the sugestion?—Yours, etc.
LILADHAR JERAJANI.
Poona, August 31.

RIALTO TALKIES
NEXT SATURDAY
Steel Takes A Drop

Will Rogers, the Big Shot of Camelot, puts the cowboy sign on a brave knight and gives him the merry rope-around.
One of the 100% laughs in this whirlwind of comedy. The funniest picture in years—human, spectacular, thrilling, unique!
WILL ROGERS
IN
A Connecticut Yankee
by MARK TWAIN

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BENNY RUBIN in "PIRATES"
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1931.

A RANGOON BOURBON

The inaugural speech of the Governor of Burma to the Legislative Council of that province, which began its session on Monday, is typical of the Bourbon-like attitude of a section of the British bureaucracy which "serves" the Indian Empire. Sir Charles Innes refuses to learn from the experience of the last five months. He is unwilling to admit the existence of facts regarding the present acute unrest in Burma, facts which stare him in the face, facts which were partially admitted as true in a communique issued by his Government regarding the genesis of the rebellion. Later, the Burma Government shifted their ground. It did not suit them to emphasize what they had already asserted in their first analysis of the causes of the unrest, that one of the most potent of those causes was the sad economic plight of the peasantry. Unwilling to stick to their previous and just analysis, determined to resort to force of arms and punitive measures on a large, and still larger, scale to combat murder, arson and dacoity while leaving the root-problem untouched, they began to assert that political motive was at the bottom of the rebellion. Now, that murderous outbreaks have declined in volume, and in view of the fact that responsible elements amongst the Burman population have repeatedly offered to co-operate with Government in devising measures to secure peace, one would have imagined that an official of the administrative experience of Sir Charles Innes would seize this opportunity and encourage these efforts by making a sympathetic public utterance.

But, the Innes' oration runs along stereotyped lines. There is a degree of 'hauteur' combined with obstinate disregard for the popular view-point in the speech which indicates that Sir Charles Innes is not much concerned whether he carries with him the leaders of the people over whom he rules in the policy he envisages to meet one of the gravest situations an administrator has to face. The Governor of Burma says to the Legislative Council: "I am entitled to assume that in this House every one regards the rebellion with strong disapproval and desires it to be brought to an end as soon as possible." If there was no satirical insinuation in this remark, it was superfluous as for the last ten weeks, the leaders of every party in the Burma Legislature have been urging Sir Charles Innes to revise his policy of depending upon the might of what is practically Martial Law in the Province, and take measures to grapple with the acute economic situation while vigilant action is simultaneously taken to suppress disorder. What does this super-bureaucrat do? He secures from Simla an Emergency Ordinance, which, as the Burmese apprehended, has already been used not only for suppressing rebellious activity, but for a political purpose. Persons unpalatable to the bureaucracy have been arraigned under it and on top of this the bureaucracy at Monday's meeting of the Legislature demonstrated its anxiety not to conciliate public opinion by attempting to rush through a measure "for the speedy trial of persons accused of offences connected with rebellions in Burma." It was but natural that non-official parties in the Burman Legislature should combine to reject this outrageous Bill, on the ground that there was no necessity for it "now that the rebellion had almost ended," and also on the ground that "it violated the principle of the Criminal Laws and the Evidence Act."

Although, this short-cut to repression is thus not available to the die-hard elements amongst the Burma bureaucrats, they have the Viceregal Emergency Ordinance and the speech delivered by Sir Charles Innes shows that there would be no hesitation to use more amply this engine of coercion than to employ methods of conciliation. It would appear in fact that there are no such methods visible on the official horizon. The Governor gives a cold douche to the non-official suggestion for improving the rights of the tenants. His opposition betrays his Bourbon outlook. He says: "The only important crop in Lower Burma is paddy and once paddy land has been made permanent, improvements by the tenants are unusual." Ergo, in his Excellency's opinion "a Tenants Improvements Bill by itself" will not be "of much help." And, he is concerned about the "heavy additional expenditure on the police" and the "scrapping of road development schemes." Reduction in the salaries of Provincial Services "will not be considered until a reduction of the All-India Services has been decided." As for the latter measure, this Burma 'doyen' of the Security Services, cheerfully observed: "Parliamentary sanction is required." On August 18, the members of the Peace Mission of the various "Sanghas" in Burma waited in deputation on Sir Charles Innes and in a dignified representation impressed upon him the urgency of dealing with the grave economic issue in the Province under his charge. His speech evinces little desire to listen to their appeal. The prospect for the Burman people is not hopeful, not even when Sir Charles Innes informed the Legislature that regarding his pet-scheme of Separation, he had "no momentous remarks" to make.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

If a fresh proof was needed of the bankrupt state to which the finances of the country have been brought by the Government, it is provided by the issue of Treasury Bonds of four years' duration and bearing so high a rate of interest as 6½ per cent. The root causes of the financial plight of the Government of India have been their disastrous currency policy and the extravagant scale of their expenditure on the military and other spending Departments. To these causes have, of course, to be added the world trade depression and the fall in commodity prices. But while Governments in other countries have adopted a currency and financial policy in consonance with true national interests in order to minimise the effects of these causes, in India, those who profess to rule for the good of her people, have aggravated these effects by consistently refussing to listen to the counsel of her representatives. If the country's finances are to improve,—and there is nothing inherently unsound so far as they are concerned—two urgent steps require immediately to be taken—restoration of the 16d. ratio and drastic cut in military and civil expenditure. But Government have, with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, refused to take these steps and by their refusal involved the country in a vicious circle of borrowing at increasing higher rates of interest and growing ruin of its trade and industry. The present rate of 6½ per cent. may seem very attractive to investors. But the advantage is only a seeming one. For what the investor may gain in this investment, he will lose in the depreciation of his other holdings. Besides, the all-important fact cannot be ignored that the money for paying the interest has to come from the tax-payer, who is already over-taxed. Borrowing on these lines, therefore, can only make the present situation worse than it is and India cannot hope to improve it so long as she does not secure complete control over her finances.

CONGRESS AND CORPORATION

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to contest the forthcoming Municipal Elections and run candidates in the name and on behalf of the Committee. We confess, we do not feel very enthusiastic about the decision and should, certainly, have been far more pleased if all Congress workers devoted all their spare-time, energy and money to the far more useful work of carrying on an intensive boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar and propaganda for Prohibition and Swadeshi. But, as it cannot be said to be a matter of principle to boycott local bodies, and as the B.P.C.C. has already made its final decision to undertake civic activities in addition to its own special responsibilities, we shall content ourselves with wishing the Committee the best of luck and hoping that its special responsibilities will not be in the least prejudiced. Let us hope there are so many earnest active workers available to the Committee that, even if a few confine themselves to the congenial sphere of civic service, an adequate number of workers will still be available to enable the B.P.C.C. to do more Khaddar and boycott work and to picket more foreign cloth and liquor shops than it has so far found possible. As for the prospects of Congress candidates this year, they are beyond doubt. The public sympathy that was won by Congress workers last year by their suffering is still there on an unprecedented scale, and well-selected, earnest, disinterested Congress candidates will get the people's suffrage for the asking. Only those candidates should be selected who are not needed for better Congress work and, who, in their attempt to capture the Corporation, are not themselves captured by the Corporation amenities and only seemingly important pursuits.

ONE MORE CALAMITY

The reports of the havoc wrought by earthquake shocks in Baluchistan are most distressing. A number of towns are said to have been entirely razed to the ground and as a result many persons are dead or dying. Hundreds, it is said, are lying seriously injured without adequate food or water or medical relief and the prevailing panic is aggravated by the fear of outbreaks of epidemics. We hope the Government and the public alike will immediately organise relief on an adequate scale. We expect the nearest Congress organisations to take the lead in the matter, though other bodies, official and non-official, will soon follow and lend their co-operation in the common tasks of humanity. If at times, calamities seem never-ending, let there be the consoling thought that men's willingness to relieve their brethren in distress is also never-ending.

Trifles.

A correspondent signing himself "Self-Respect" writes: "Dear Sir, Don't you remember that the deliberate exclusion of Messrs. G. D. Birla and Jamal Mahomed was the main reason why Indian merchants boycotted the Round Table Conference? Then, why has Mr. Birla gone to London? Why could he not stay away?"

* * * * *

My replies to the questions are: (1) I do. (2) I emphatically don't know and (3) Ask Mr. Birla.

Further, I energetically protest against the suspicion running through my correspondent's letter, that, I am in any way responsible for Mr. Birla. I am not.

* * * * *

"Mr. R.D. Bell, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, who had been summoned to Simla in connection with the proposed inquiry in respect of Bardoli, returned to Poona last night."

It is hoped that he would not take long to recover completely from the unfortunate effects of the strenuous journey.

* * * * *

"Earthquake Shocks On Frontier."

Serious Damages To Government Building."

Anglo-India contemplates demanding that this grave revolt against Authority must immediately be suppressed.

* * *

"A decision to dispense with women announcers in Italy is reported in the "Wireless World"

Why, Oh! Why confine the good work to wireless and announcing also?

* * *

According to a Reuter's cable from London "Economies which have not yet been settled include a reduction of the salaries of the Cabinet Ministers, Members of the House of Commons, Civil Servants, Judges and Teachers."

Nothing can better illustrate the urgent necessity of establishing a strict censorship over news coming into India.

* * *

"Pandit Nehru's Taunt.
Boycott And Strengthening Congress Organisation."
—"Evening News."

I sympathise with our contemporary. I cannot conceive of anything in worse taste or more likely to offend a sensitive soul.

* * * * *

"Je Suis Partout" writes:—

"I was reading the other day, a novelette of a German writer of international fame Englished and produced by a reputable American publisher when I stumbled over "HUMBUGGERY."

* * * * *

It certainly sounds unliterary and sticks in the snobbish gullet: but one has to swallow it, I suppose in deference to the feelings of the Rt. Hon. J.H. Thomas.

* * * * *

'Humbug' has so far been treated as a suspicious and slangy term except, perhaps, in the New World, where the sapling planted by the English Puritans flourishes with the sap of the virgin soil. But Mr. Thomas has given it a superior status in parliamentary circles, so to speak, and set an admirable example in his own, new snobbishness.

* * *

I confess, I don't like 'humbuggery' although I sow my journalistic-life-ry oats freely enough. But I should not be surprised if even the highbrows of the New English Dictionary followed Comrade—I mean Mister—J.H. Thomas' lead in philological fashion. So that one might write without being charged with literary impuritanism:

Mr. J.H. Thomas' colleagues in the Labour ranks view his resignation of the Secretaryship of the National Railwaymen's Union, etc., etc., with undisguised satisfaction and an outburst of cynicism.

* * *

The imminent but unshed tears and the strong suggestion of unswallowed lump in the throat with which "Reuter" credited him are characterised by his critics as pure humbuggery and have provoked ungodly laughter.

* * *

Mr. Maxton has expressed a private opinion deprecating the tendency to associate the Shakespearean "playing the woman" as an insult to the Bard's genius.

* * *

He was noticed musing and adjusting his shock of uncut hair over "coward and cad" and his brief comment was, 'well, Mr. Thomas protests too much 'a la' the Shakespearean lady.' "

SIR HALL CAINE.

(BY—F. K.)

I remember a solitary, familiar figure in snow-white locks and beard and a flowing black cape walking daily to Ruskin's Monument on Lake Derwentwater in Keswick. Only rarely did I meet him on his way back. For he—Sir Hall Caline—remained by Ruskin's monument a long time contemplating the loveliest view in all England and thinking, probably, of the old days in which he was moored and the news days in which he was but a noble antique.

The author of the "Deemster" the "Bondman", "The Christian" "The Eternal City" is no more."

A novelist in the sublime tradition, Sir Hall Caine was a survivor from a literary order to which almost no actively read and functioning living writer belongs today. He made melodrama almost classic. And as long as melodrama does not die which is to say, as long as young people's hearts throb at brave beautiful and tragic things, Sir Hall Caine will not be dead.

THE NEW LOAN

Need For Drastic Retrenchment

(BY A. D. SHROFF).

The issue of Government of India Treasury Bonds of 1935 carrying 6½ per cent. interest is a further indication of the very grave and perilous state of public finances in this country. Whilst it may be conceded that the unprecedented trade depression following in the wake of tremendous drop in prices and political unrest have contributed to the financial difficulties of the Government of India, it cannot now be gainsaid, even by any official propagandist, that a considerable part of the responsibility for the present plight of our public finances must be fastened on the Finance Department. It has now been proved to the hilt that in the mad pursuit of the 18d. ratio Government have had to resort to various expedients, one of which has been to continue issues of Treasury Bills at fancy rates of interest in the hope of attracting foreign money to India and to bring support to the tottering 18d. rupee. But it appears Government themselves have now been terrified by the huge figure of Treasury Bills outstanding at present, viz., Rs. 84

(Continued on page 7.)

DR. PARANJPYE ON CRUX OF INDIAN PROBLEM

NEED FOR RATIONALISM.

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

Just at the moment when the political destiny of India is looming large in the eyes of the world and when there are conflicting opinions as to her fitness to govern her own affairs, it is interesting to read the candid opinion of a distinguished Indian as to the real obstacles which, according to him, stand in the way of her advance in social welfare and political strength. These obstacles which are the true causes of national suffering and unrest, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye attributes to the religious beliefs of the Indian people and the irrational customs and practices they give rise to.

In a little book of 116 pages:—"The Crux of the Indian Problem," Dr. Paranjpye, who has a great experience in the field of education and whose work on the India Council has brought him in contact with all shades of opinion, both in the East and in the West, on the problem of India, writes as a "thorough-going nationalist." He has a keen sympathy with the aspirations of his countrymen and, in the words of his publishers, "he combines with it a profound conviction that the current ideas of religion form the great stumbling-block in the way of Indian progress. Until these ideas are modified or abandoned he sees little hope of true peace and prosperity being attained." This is an opinion that will be endorsed by all who have given a thought to the bewildering religious problem of India.

ALL-PERVADING ELEMENT.

"The infinite number of religions and religious sects", says Dr. Paranjpye, "the immense influence of priests, moulvis, 'et hoc genus omne,' the multiplicity of temples, mosques and other places of worship; the wealth squandered on funeral ceremonies and tombs; the complexity and expensiveness of various religious ceremonies even when all real meaning has disappeared from them—all these show that religion is the all-pervading element in Indian society." To think that such a state of thing is actuallly vaunted by many educated Indians who seem to imagine these degraded superstitions to be a sign of spiritual culture far superior to [illegible] materialism of the West! Dr. Paranjpye frankly points to all this as the stumbling-block in the way of Indian progress, and who will gainsay him except short-sighted people or those who do not wish to see India advance towards a higher civilization? The great love for authority and tradition by Indians, says Dr. Paranjpye, causes stagnation in the domain of religious thought and leads to a conservative habit of mind which makes it difficult for reformers to introduce any progressive innovation.

HOLY PARASITES.

In fact, many well-meaning Indians think that to decry innovations and vices from Europe is patriotic, while to encourage these is to put the old Indian culture into danger. This absurdity is pushed so far that even the Ayurvedic system of medicine is believed to be as good, if not superior, to Western medical science! Dr. Paranjpye mentions this particular fact to show how fallacious is the way of thinking of many in this country. He rightly deplores that most of the activities and energies of his countrymen are wasted on innumerable festivals and ceremonies and that vast sums are spent for the upkeep of innumerable temples, mosques, churches, tombs, etc., and a host of holy parasites. These intense religious beliefs cause hatred and enmity among the people as when Hindus and Mahomedans quarrel over trifles and make it difficult or impossible for those who have the destiny of India at heart to arrive at a satisfactory solution. The pity of it is that really few of the many able politicians in this country consider this a serious problem at all!

ERRONEOUS IDEA.

In his book Dr. Paranjpye gives some instances of the more common communal strifes, the ridiculous habit of absolute reliance on "sacred" books of doubtful authorship and origin to settle grave questions, the superstitions of the people and the strong hold religious charlatans or priest-craft has on them. He has a good deal to say against the present educational system in vogue in India. He thinks that it is too much in the hands of religious teachers who mould the minds of the young according to their own bent. He also speaks about the erroneous idea that there can be no morality without religion and, finally, he thinks that only the spread of Rationalism will save India. He gives a good idea of what Rationalism is and how India will benefit by it. Dr. Paranjpye, however, seems to be unaware that already a Rationalist Association has been formed in Bombay for the very object of combatting those evils which he so sincerely deplores.

*The crux of the Indian Problem by Dr R. P. Paranjpye, M.A. (Watts and Co., London.)

The Fateful Tower.

RELIC OF A RUINED CITY IN GOA.

(By "A GOAN").

News has been received from Goa of the fall, precipitated by torrential rains, of the tower and lonely relic of what once was the Convent and Church of St. Augustine in the later accursed and deserted city of Goa, now known as old Goa.

STORY OF THE CHURCH.

The famous convent was built by the Augustinian friars in 1572 and was consecrated to 'Nossa Senhora de Graca, (Our Lady of Grace) after it was expanded in a few years' time with the cooperation of the quasiecclesiastical State. Close to this building stood the Church of St. Augustine which the fallen tower marked as one of the historic ruins. The clerical Order, as prosperous in those days as that of the Franciscans and the Jesuits, had founded here their headquarters and conducted the "Collegio de Populo." Built in a grand and classic style, the buildings attracted the fascinated eye of every wayfarer and the old chronicles are full of description of the beauty and grandeur of the architecture. Then began the phase of decadence of the whole Portuguese power in India what with the wars with the Dutch and Marathas in the 17th century and was nearly completed by the terrible pestilence that broke out in the beautiful city of Albuquerque's eastern conquest. The total ruin beginning with neglect was brought about, however, in 1835 when the great Marquis de Pombal dealt a death-blow to clericalism in Europe and the Jesuits were driven out of the seats of their power.

SYMBOL OF EARLY IMPERIALISM.

The Church was closed along with others and its property worth £43,237 confiscated to the State. It was neglected after its desecration and was ruined in 1842 with the fall of the vault that buried the images of both St. Augustine and Our Lady and was later demolished in 1846 under Government orders. The now fallen tower had remained as a relic of what, judging by the historical accounts left to us, must have been an exquisite piece of architecture. The Church had eleven altars the main amongst them being a work of rich and perfect decoration. All these have crumbled to dust except the arch and tower that had so far remained in the ruin and desolation that breathe so much of Goa's history—a history of earthly vanquished, glories, of religious and military persecution, of the crude and early imperialism in which the Portuguese fanatics and pirates lured by the prospects of evangelisation and loot led as pioneers.

A FADED LEGEND.

With this history, too, has come down to us a curious and almost poetic legend the last traces of which have now been removed by the fateful, fallen tower. An Italian architect was said to have been entrusted with the building of the Church and he constructed its vault twice. It fell everytime and nearly broke his heart. He then built it for the third time and, fearing that his work might again meet with failure stood under it, with the artist's tragic courage, in the company of his only son while he had had a canon fired near the building. It outlived the shock and the poor man was at last rewarded with success in the durability of his work. The tower that perhaps witnessed this scene has fallen at last to be eaten into the dust of centuries.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Mischievous And Contemptible.

Immediately they had made sure that Gandhiji was definitely going to London, Simla correspondents of Anglo-Indian papers turned their attention again, but in a more concentrated form, on the North-West Frontier Province. There is, however, a significant change in tactics. Mahatma Gandhi's absence has been welcomed as offering an opportunity to seek to create a schism between the Congress and the Red Shirts. This kind of propaganda emanating as it does from persons who have never hesitated to misrepresent the Congress and the Red Shirts will deceive none. Congress and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who have outlived earlier, if less ignoble, efforts of Anglo-Indian correspondents will survive the latest also. But the contemptible manner in which these journalists have tried to take advantage of Gandhiji's absence shows that there is nothing which they are incapable of. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to note that like other cities, Peshawar celebrated the hoisting of the new National Flag and Congress Flags are flying on all the Red Shirt central offices.

A Representative Speaks.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy has lost no time in justifying his nomination to the Round Table Conference. Immediately on his arrival in London, he gave an interview to a very willing "Times" airing his most patriotic and "expert" opinion on Finance. He has spoken his lines in no uncertain voice: "It would be essential for the new Indian constitution to include the most stringent Financial Safeguards". Those who nominated this Indian gentleman to represent Indian Commerce and Industry must congratulate themselves on their very happy choice. But all this can also be put, unfortunately, in different terms.

Discipline In Corporation.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation's rejection by a very small majority of a resolution seeking to invest the President with adequate disciplinary powers against recalcitrant members shows that opinion in the House is about equally divided on the subject and that there is not enough consensus of opinion to justify a radical change in the existing rules. It is clear that at present neither the President nor the House as a whole has adequate power to bring to book any defiant member. This is anomalous, and a change in the constitution is called for, though fortunately acts of defiance have been very few and far between. In the absence of any convention which may indefinitely postpone the necessary change in the law, it would seem best to divide disciplinary powers equally between the President and the House.

Nationalism Among Muslims.

Notwithstanding dubious and questionable counter-efforts on behalf of interested parties and persons, the message of Nationalism is receiving ever-increasing response from Mussalmans. Doctor Gour and Khwaja Bahauddin Hyderabadi visited Sholapur the other day on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Nationalist Muslim Party and addressed a largely attended public meeting of Mussalmans on the aims and objects of the Party. Sholapur being less fortunate than Bombay, the meeting was a peaceful one. What is more, it was an unqualified success. A branch of the Nationalist Muslim Party was duly formed and the Secretary of the local Khilafat Committee gave his support to and promised to work for the Nationalist cause.

Handbook Of Universities.

The recently published Handbook of Indian University Board, 1930, is the third number of the Handbook published by the Inter-University Board. It contains in about 500 pages up-to-date information about the 18 "recognised" Universities in India and also of ten other institutions "doing work of University standard", such as the Women's University of Poona, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, etc., There is no mention, however, of the Gujerat Vidyapith of Ahmedabad or the Tilak Vidyapith of Poona. The information about the "recognised" Universities is mainly about courses of study, conditions of admission, prizes and scholarships, and will be found helpful by the students concerned. The Handbook is priced Rs. 2|- and is stated to be available at the principal booksellers in the country.

"Certificate Of Its Own Misrule"

ISSUE OF NEW TREASURY BONDS CRITICISED

PROMINENT BUSINESSMEN AND FIRMS INTERVIEWED.

The issue of new Bonds was a surprise to the Stock market and Bankers in the city. The immediate effect of the issue of 1935 Bonds was a big decline in the value of Government securities. The interest offered, namely 6½ per cent., on the 1935 Bonds is an attractive one, as the figure itself is unprecedented, but in view of international financial uncertainty and the prospect of a big deficit budget of the Indian Government next March, some uncertainty is created about the prospects of the new Bonds. There are some who anticipate that the income tax will be raised next year, and if the general situation, both political and economical, does not improve in the next few months, the Government will be obliged to borrow at much higher rate than that offered to-day. The artificial Exchange ratio has brought about a complete ruin of masses in this country, and the Government's revenues are also suffering heavily. Drastic measures to balance the budget are necessary and without lowering the value of rupee there is no chance for a permanent relief. Commodity prices are abnormally low, and impoverished agriculturists of this country will not be able to bear the burden of the present taxation.

In this connection our representative had interviews with several prominent Stock Brokers, and we give below the views of some of them:—

CATERING TO SMALL INVESTORS

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, says:—

"The new Loan proposals have been framed with considerable ingenuity, and could not have met existing circumstances better. The terms are no surprise and upto the market expectation. It was realized that a long-dated loan would meet with no success. Comparing the yield with the existing 1935 Bonds, and also 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan there is no great disparity, and the attractive feature is the apparent desire to cater more to small investors. For one to hazard any forecast about its success or otherwise in these depressed times would be attempting an impossibility. Nevertheless for the sake of the Finance Member and his trouble every one will wish him success. I do not think it should have much effect on the existing loans."

"MISHANDLING OF CURRENCY"

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas says:—

"Government has issued a new loan but it has issued a certificate of its on misrule—misspending of country's moneys and mis-handling of its Currency.

Since the 1|6 ratio has been put on the Status Book by a snap vote in Assembly, by methods which are well known to everybody, there has been continuous disaster to everybody in this country, except the officials and the I.C.S., who have been gaining at the cost of the millions.

Since then the Government have resorted to a continuous series of currency contraction and heavy borrowings at increasingly higher rates, and starved the country's trade and industry of its requirements of funds.

This policy, though protested against, has been disastrously followed by Government with the result that there is rack and ruin everywhere in the country, whether in agriculture, industry or trade, and distressed gold to the tune of lakhs is coming out of the country and going to the mint to be used for preserving this God of Destruction. This ratio, whom the officialdom call the Credit of the Country, is really the discredit not only of the Government here, but to the British Parliament which claims to be our Trustee!

This loan is the last straw on the camel's back, it is going to do no good to anybody. Even the Banks which up to now been the supporters and pillars of Treasury Bills will be hit by this move, and large portions of their moneys will be withdrawn. The public have no confidence in it. As it is maturing after four years, public will prefer Treasury Bills and Government's idea to get treasury Bills converted to this loan cannot succeed, because Banks will have to provide for withdrawals from their own depositors. Foreign investors of Treasury bills will not touch them. Only the small depositors will be tempted.

But the question is how long this maladministration of public finance is to go on. The officialdom will never care to remedy the root cause of the disease. India shall have to do it herself by having Swaraj it the earliest.

The present position of Government must find 40 crores for withdrawals of foreign investments in Treasury Bills.

40 crores of next Budget deficits.

7-1|2 crores for 31 Bonds.

10 crores construction of country.

Total 97-1|2 crores.

India is not at present in a position for any increase in taxation. It is selling distressed gold—therefore it cannot create fresh investments.

As far as I could see the only alternative to change the rupee rate now is nothing short of a moratorium sooner or later.

A SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENT

A prominent stock broker who prefers to remain anonymous, says:—

"Referring to the announcement of the issue of New Treasury Bonds repayable in 1935 at 6½ per cent. (Taxable) interest in the papers today it may be said that it was quite unexpected by the Bazar. Generally, the announcement of any New Loans or Bonds were made latest in the month of July. So this announcement at this time of the year, with Treasury Bill tenders being asked for, almost came as a surprise. The present yields on the existing Securities being well over 6 per cent., it is not expected that there may be any sensational fall in the prices of existing scrips. The chance of a recovery in prices also has been reduced to a minimum upto the time the New Treasury Bonds are offered by the Government to the public. The immediate effect on 3½ per cent. paper was a fall of annas twelve on the last closing price of Rs. 57-8. The rate has further declined to Rs. 56-8 on account of general depressing conditions in shares and cotton. The general trend of prices of all Government Securities will depend on political and money conditions in the near future. The chance of any substantial recovery has been put off at least till the time of the next budget. It is surmised by the bankers and the general public that the issue of the Treasury Bills will be stopped by the Government from the next week with a view to attract investors to the new Bonds.

"NOT A WISE STEP"

Mr. Jamnadas Morarji says:—

"The issue of the 1935 Bonds is not a wise step, on the part of the Government. It would have been better if the Government would have pursued the policy of Treasury Bills even at a little higher rates of interest. The higher rate on new Bonds had an adverse effect on the outstanding Government loans, and in the present days of acute trade depression, it creates considerable nervousness about the future policy of Government's borrowings.

AN INOPPORTUNE MOVE

Mr. A. B. Kanga, an ex-Director of the Share Bazaar said:—

"The issue of the new Bonds will not meet with a success, because it is believed in some quarters that the income-tax will be raised to 36 pies. The applications for the new Bonds for 1935 will not be as free as they used to be in previous years. Besides it is floated at a very inconvenient time, when the Bank rate stands at 7 per cent., which is an exception. One does not know whether the Treasury Bills will be continued but in case if they are continued side by side with the new flotation, it will retard the progress of the new loan very much. This new issue has brought out several sellers of the existing securities and even 1932 Bonds declined to-day. Now the rates have declined to lower levels, so there will not be fresh decline for some time to come."

"A GLOOMY FACTOR FOR EXISTING INVESTORS"

Mr. Raichand D. Javeri, partner of Messrs. Chuganlal Javeri and Co., says:—

"The announcement of the issue of 6-1|2 per cent. Bonds repayable 1935, is a very gloomy factor for the existing investors of the Government Securities, as this indicates that the investors in Government Securities are absolutely unsafe about their near future. For example, 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan was issued in 1926 at Rs. 80. To-day investors in the above scrip are at the mercy of the Government, as they cannot realise even Rs. 68. This shows a fall of Rs. 20, in the very short period of 5 years. The burden of income-tax of 26 pies is a real calamity equally for the small or the big investor, and nobody can tell if the income-tax will be raised to annas 2-1|2 in a rupee, as the annual Budget of the Central Government next year will be most deplorable in the history of India. My personal opinion is that investors in Government Securities will be much better off in the 6 per cent. tax-free 1932 Bonds and 5 per cent. tax-free 1933 Bonds, which give a better yield of interest and safety than going in for new 1935 Bonds. I do not think it will be possible for the Government to get sufficient amount in the shape of cash or conversion of Treasury Bills.

"IDEAL INVESTMENT THROUGH POST OFFICE"

Messrs. Mehta and Vakil state:—

"It has universally been realised that the issue of a long-term loan this year, will have few chances of even a moderate success. The announcement to-day therefore of ingeniously named Treasury Bonds, maturing in four years, and purchaseable until further notice and of unlimited amount is not materially different from the market expectation. The interest on these is to be 6-1|2 per cent. subject to income-tax, and so the net yield works out to 5.62 per cent.

Taking the loan as a whole, it should be popular, mainly on account of the high running yield. In fact, apart from the 6-1|2 per cent. B. D. Loan, none of the existing issues approach it in attractiveness on this account. Another attribute making for popularity is the freedom from depreciation in price, on account of the short period of redemption. It is an ideal investment for those who invest through the Post Office, since it will be free of income-tax, up to Rs. 20,000 if held with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

On the whole we do not see any material effect on the Government Security market on account of the New Loan, proposals, apart perhaps from a sentimental and speculative fall in 3-1|2 per cent. G. P. Notes.

The ruling market conditions appear to have been fully taken into account. We cannot moreover, see how Government could attract a satisfactory response from the large investors, i.e., Banks and Insurance Companies, as the loan proposals have been so very late this year and particularly so, when the Bank Rate is 7 per cent. and the active season is far approaching.

MERE PATCH WORK WILL NOT DO

Mr. C. B. Mehta On New Loan

Interviewed by our representative Mr. C. B. Mehta said:—

The terms of issue for the new loan show nothing but the desparate situation of the Government Finance. What has created much surprise among the ordinary small investor is that the Government is ready to accept even Rs. 100/- anywhere throughout India at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent. Those in the up-country who have invested in Post Office Cash Certificates will transfer the same into New Bonds. Thus the result will be that the Government will not get fresh money but will have to pay extra interest.

As regards cities, I think the response will not be large enough in comparison with the increased rates of interests.

PATCHES WILL NOT HELP.

The New Bonds are subject to Income-Tax. A huge Budget deficit is hanging over the head of the Government and shrewd investor would certainly expect further increase in the Income-tax, which is the convenient source on which Government can lay their hands for further increase in taxation. Even at the present rate of Income-tax the yield on the New Bonds is Rs. 5-10-0. In case Income-tax is further raised the yield would automatically decrease. On the other hand Treasury Bills are likely to continue at a good yield and as such preference would be given to the Treasury Bills.

I do not think that foreigners—especially United States of America and France—where interest rates are still very low would take much interest in our new Bonds because, first of all they would be getting 4 1/4 per cent from the credits given to Britain and secondly they could not fix exchange for four years forward and thirdly there is uncertainty of our Income-tax rates.

All the present difficulties of the Indian Government are due to their obstinately sticking to 18d. ratio. The situation will get worse day by day and the temporary patching will not help much even if the present issue of the Bonds are subscribed for a substantial amount.

"ALEMBIC" DRAKSHASAVA
FOR APPETITE AND VIGOUR

CABINET MEMBERS CHAT FOR TALKING FILMS

Parliament To Re-Assemble On 15th Instant?

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Members of the National Government were prompt in arriving for the first Cabinet, at 4 p.m. to-day. As a prelude to serious business, they posed and chatted for talking films. It is being suggested, to-night, that Government will decide that Parliament should reassemble on 15th September instead of on 8th September as previously suggested in order to give more time for examination of sub-committees' reports.—Reuter.

B. P. C. C's CONDEMNATION OF VIOLENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the report of the proceedings of the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, published by "The Chronicle," on Tuesday there is serious omission in the resolution moved by me. May I request you to correct the error by publishing the following?

My resolution reads thus:—

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee condemns the violence committed by a section of the public on Saturday last, resulting in the "burning of the Red Flag" and injuries to some persons leading an anti-Round Table Conference demonstration."

The words within quotations were omitted from the resolution as reported in the "Chronicle."

To this resolution, Mr. K.M. Munshi moved two additional clauses as an amendment. These two clauses have been correctly reported; but I wish to point out that I personally did not agree to accept these. Ultimately, the amendment was drawn up in a different form and the impression left in my mind was that it was this latter wording of the amendment that was reluctantly accepted by me. The wording of the amendment thus accepted by the B.P.C.C. reads as follows:

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee while calling upon the people to adhere to Non-Violence even under grave provocation, repudiates the allegations made against the B.P.C.C. or any member thereof in regard to the incident by certain quarters."

A perusal of this correction, I have no doubt, will demonstrate the misunderstanding that may have been created by the original report. I wish further to state that I made it clear to the B.P.C.C. that my resolution was based on a great prindiple and had nothing to do with the statements made in the Press or in leaflets which were absolutely irrelevant to the issue raised by me. I told the House very plainly that the House should throw out my resolution, if it approved of the violence and the burning of the Red Flag. On the other hand, if condemned it, the condemnation should be unqualified and absolute.—Yours, etc.,

C.K. NARAYAN SWAMI.
Bombay, Sept. 1.

INTENSIVE PICKETING IN CITY

Mangaldas Cloth Market Receives Close Attention

The Mangaldas Cloth Market, Bombay, which, it appears has been carrying on brisk sales in foreign cloth lately, has been selected by the Congress and the Desh Sevika Sangh for a campaign of intensive picketing.

This market was subjected to vigilant picketing during the civil disobedience movement, but after the signing of the truce, the picketing became slack and ultimately there was no picketing at all.

The result, it is reported, was that the merchants recommenced sale of foreign cloth, although many of them had signed the Congress pledge.

The Congress and the Desh Sevika Sangh decided to re-start picketing of the market. In pursuance of this decision the market was picketed by women volunteers on Tuesday.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops in Bhendi Bazar, J. J. Hospital and other localities is continued.

THE NEW LOAN

(Continued from previous page.)

crores. Between the 15th of September and the end of this year about Rs. 60 crores of Treasury Bills mature, and further the 6 per cent. 1931 Bonds have to be paid off to the tune of Rs. 7 crores. Government's cash balance with the Imperial Bank is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 20 crores, and for the past few weeks Treasury maturities have been exceeding the renewals by about Rs. 2 crores per week. It is, therefore, evident that Government must take some measures to provide for meeting these heavy maturities, and in the circumstances, which are mainly of their own making, Government could not have done anything but to issue Treasury Bonds. In order to set right the mischief perpetrated by these uninterrupted issues of Treasury Bills it is imperative that a considerable part of these Treasury Bills must be funded, though considering all circumstances they cannot be funded for any appreciable period at present. It is most improbable that foreign holders of our Treasury Bills—and the amount of such holding is estimated at about Rs. 25 to 30 crores—will convert their Treasury Bills into the new Treasury Bonds and for the simple reason that they cannot cover the risk of forward exchange for the coming four years. In the present state of the exchange market Banks are reluctant to sell as far forward as the beginning of next year. In order, therefore, to induce foreign holders to retain their investment in India Government will have to continue weekly issues of Treasury Bills in addition to the sales of Treasury Bonds as advertised in the official communique.

The actual rate of interest offered is practically the same as the yield on short-dated bonds like 4½ per cent. 1934 or 5 per cent. 1935 bonds. The nett yield after deduction of income-tax at 26 pies in the rupee works out at Rs. 5-10-0 per cent. which in these days of depression must be considered a satisfactory yield on a gilt-edged investment.

That the credit of the Government of India should have deteriorated to a level where they have been compelled to pay 6½ per cent., though it be for a short period of four years, is a matter which should receive the immediate and urgent attention not only of the Government of India but of the public in general. No national Government would meet an emergency of this character by the dilatory method of appointing a series of retrenchment Sub-Committees. What is required in the interest of consolidating India's public finances is immediate action of an exceptionally drastic character to bring about substantial economies in the expenditure of public departments. The formation of the national Government in England suggests the direction in which action should be taken in this country as well. Both the Civil estimates and the bloated military expenditure badly need to be axed, and considerations of vested interests or guaranteed emoluments in circumstances absolutely divorced from those ruling at present must be ruthlessly set aside. A balanced budget and a prudent policy in regard to India's exchange and currency will pave the way towards India's financial recovery India does not stand in need of any outside assistance as has been promised by the Prime Minister in his announcement of June 26 last, provided the Government of India realise that public expenditure in an admittedly poor country like India cannot be maintained on an over-generous and extravagant scale. Sincere and well-meant Indianisation of the Public Services, both Civil and Military, affords substantial scope for retrenchment in public expenditure, and immediate stoppage also of the further frittering of the country's gold resources is also an indispensable condition for improving India's credit and financial stability.

ROY'S APPLICATION TO CONSULT MEERUT ACCUSED IN PERSON REJECTED.

C. I. D. CHIEF'S ADMISSION.

What Was Sedition In 1924 Was Not Considered So In 1931.

CAWNPORE, September 1.

Mr. Roy's case was taken up at 10. Attendance was thinned and restricted. The sanction of the Government to prosecute Mr. Roy was read runs as follows:—"Whereas Manahendra Nath Roy entered into conspiracy with Maula Bakshi Alias Shaukat Usmani son of Bahauddin Muzoffar Ahmed, S|o Munshi Manzoor Ali deceased, Ghulam Hussain s|o Fazal Ahmed Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta S|o Kali Prasona Das Gupta, deceased, Ramcharanlal Sharma, Shripat Amrit Dange and Myolpore Singaralu Cheetiar to establish throughout British India a branch of a revolutionary organisation known as the Communist International with the object of depriving the King of the Sovereignty and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121-A. I.P.C. ond whereas said Manahendra Nath Roy being out of India could not be produced in the Court for trial which proceeded in accordance with sanction accorded on 27th February, 1924 therefore the Governor-General in Council in persuance of provisions of the section 196 Cr. P. C. 1898 now orders Mohamed Mazahar, Deputy Superintendent of Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India to file a complaint against the said Manahendra Nath Roy in respect of the soid offence in the Court of the Magistrate of Cawnpore.

(Signed) EMERSON.
Secretary, Govt. of India.
Home Department.

C. I. D. CHIEF IN WITNESS BOX.

Sir Cecil Kaye proved large number of exhibits which purported to be letters addressed by or to Roy by various persons in India and abroad regarding peoples' Publicity Service and Bureau of International Press Correspondence.

Dange and Usmani and other including some foreign names figure prominently in these letters. Letters were sent from or to Berlin, Amsterdam, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore. Witness explained the letters R. I. L. U. stand for Red International Labour Union and E. C. C. I. Executive Committee of Communist International. Letters generally begin as "dear comrade" and were enclosed in covers again enclosed in outer cover addressed to some foreign name. The inner cover gave the name Roy and others prominently mentioned. Some photographs of the letters in English and Hindi were produced and proved by the witness. Copies of "Vanguard" containing Singar Velu Chettiar's article on "Thougts on Gaya Congress" and "Appeal to Das and His Followers" were also proved. Pamphlets and books called "What Do We Want?" India's Problems and its Solution" "India in Transition" "One year of Non-co-operation" all by Roy. Some were published by the Communist Party of India, others in foreign countries, some did not give the country's name where they were published.

"TREASON IN 1924 IS NOT TREASON IN 1931."

Mr. Asaf Ali asked Sir Cecil in cross-examination whether it was a fact that India had taken long strides forward in the respect to expression of political opinion and carrying out political activities and what was regarded rank treason in 1924 was common place political talk of the day.

Sir Cecil Kaye replied. In my personal opinion political situation in India has changed so much during the last seven years that what was rank sedition in 1924 is not considered so serious in 1931." Further the witness stated in cross-examination that the Indian National Congress declared complete independence as its goal in 1929 session at Lahore.

In re-examination the witness admitted that he did not attend the Lahore Session of the Congress.

NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO GO TO MEERUT.

No other witness being present Roy's application for being taken or sent to Meerut to hold consultation with Dange, Usmani and others was rejected. The following order was passed. "It being impracticable and inadvisable to send the accused to Meerut the application is rejected. The accused, however, has the alternative of communicating with the Meerut accused through counsel for which doubtless facilities will be afforded. His other application for providing similar facilities as provided to Meerut "Conspiracy" Case under-trials was referred to the jail authorities. The case adjourned for to-morrow and will proceed upto 5th when probably the Magistrate will proceed to Mussoorie as medically advised. The case is coming up on 16th thereafter.

The Youth Leaguers are released on bail.—A. P.

FERGUSSION COLLEGE SHOOTING CASE

:o:

A. D C And Professors Give Evidence

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 1.

Judge, jury and counsel on both sides in the Gogate trial inspected this morning the spot in the Wadia Library where the outrage is said to have occurred. Sufficient police precautions were taken during the inspection.

Captain Peto, A.D.C. to the Governor was the first witness examined to-day. He said in the course of his cross-examination that he took the revolvers to Government House and counted the bullets when he unloaded them. There were five in each revolver and two were expended ones, all of which he handed to the police. Narrating the relative position of the party at the time of the outrage, the witness said that the party headed by the Governor had advanced two to there feet through the narrow space between two rows of chairs facing opposite directions, Principal Mahajani on the right and one Professor on the left.

WHAT HAPPENED.

Two other people intervened between witness and H. E. He saw one chair upturned when the Governor jumped and overpowered the accused. Witness did not remember how the Governor gripped the accused but he thought the two had fallen across the narrow space. When Sir Ernest and the accused fell down other students seated near Gogate were quietly sitting in their seats and some others stood up on the chairs.

When the Governor fell down witness pushed past the people in front of him and approached the Governor from the right side. He saw the accused firing a second shot at Sir Ernest who was then standing up and the distance between them was about one yard. The accused was standing in front of the Governor when he fired the second shot and after that the Governor threw the accused. Concluding Captain Peto identified the Governor's coat worn on the occasion and stated one bullet mark on the coat was near the heart and the other on the shoulder and the currency notes were inside two folds of the wallet.

A PROFESSOR'S EVIDENCE.

Prof. M. K. Joshi said the accused was at a distance of about 8 or 10 feet. Witness was at a distance of 8 or 9 feet from the place where accused had fallen. Witness could not say what help Principal, Capt. Peto and Prof. Yewelkar rendered, for he could not see. When he went to help it was not needed. Capt. Peto had a revolver in his hand. He had seen the Captain taking out the pistol from the pocket of accused. He told the Principal that the assailant should be handed to police.

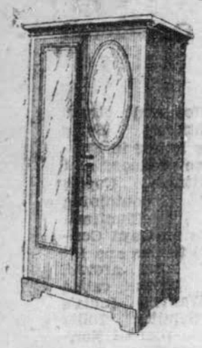
In his cross-examination witness said that he could not say by what hand Yewlekar was holding the acused..

WHAT HE COULD NOT SEE.

Next witness was Prof. Kolhatker. He stated that he was on the left of H. E. The distance between H. E. and the accused was two hands besides other things. In his cross-examination he stated that he thought accused was sitting on the chair, but did not see the accused.

Mr. Parkhe replying to Mr. Jehangir said that accused was sitting on the first chair of the first table. He saw H. E. sitting on the table, the Principal standing and Prof. Yeolekar holding the accused. When he heard shot the distance between the accused and H. E. was 4 feet. When he held the accused he saw the A.D.C. showing bullets to H. E. Previous to H. E.'s coming the library, witness had been up to the reading room with Lady Hotson. He could not say who were there then. He was not acquainted with Gogate. He never knew before that the accused was sitting on the first chair. When Prof. Yewlekar asked the accused his name then only witness knew. On two chairs on the side of Gogate students were sitting.

Godrej Safe Works



How It has Won theHomeMarket from Powerful Foreign Manufacturers

Our unique position is founded on manufacturing experience extending over a period of 35 years.

Our equipment comprises of the best modern machinery, processess and labour saving devices several of which are of our invention, costing lakhs.

Our vast output is the turnover of 600 trained men working in the most economical ways in extensive works covering a roofed area of 60,000 sq. ft.

And our several invaluable patented inventions enable us to produce better articles at a lower cost than other manufacturers—

These are factors helping us to meet foreign competitors in point of quality of our manufactures as well as price even while they stand on vantage ground in the matter of steel which they can get at a much lower cost than we for the reason that Tata's steel sheets that we use are protected by an import duty of as much as about 70%.

Well known firms representing big American manufacturers of STEEL SHELVING and OFFICE CUPBOARDS who had thrived for decades past in this country have now after making heavy losses in recent years since we entered this field at last shut up this side of their business. The difference in prices before and after we put our Shelving on the market is so great as would hardly be believed.

Price was certainly not the only issue before the big purchasing departments of the Government when they decided for our SHELVING and made contracts and placed large orders with us running into lakhs because they had experience that quality was essential for Steel Shelving and that if it has not gone through all the necessary processes in perfectly equipped works it would rust away and prove unusable and would have to be scrapped.

Our SAFES have come out victorious from the fiercest fires, the most determined attacks of the craftiest Safe-Burglars and the most hazardous falls even of clean fifty feet height to the hard stone pavement below.

They have stood the severest Government Tests; and Expert Engineers of the Government of India, Indian Stores Dept. after careful scrutiny have set their mark of approbation on our Safes by entering into contracts for the supply of GODREJ SAFES both Fire and Burglar-Resisting and Non-Fire-Proof, Burglar-Resisting to the Posts and Telegraphs, Railways and all other Government Departments.

THE PUBLIC should know that factories engaged in similar work have had to go out of existence recently, involving financiers into heavy losses in but a very short space of time which would never have been the case had they been able to produce goods of quality at our prices. Purchasers of the goods of these factories have fared no better than the financiers as can be seen from the applications we have received from them.

Works that can manufacture quality SAFES, CABINETS etc. are not erected overnight.

Before we could attain even a fair standard of quality, lakhs of rupees of capital, years of perseverance and industry, years of research had to be expended.

To-day, GODREJ is the PIONEER and the only reliable house in the whole of INDIA for Quality, Workmanship and Prices.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

BEARS SELLING FREELY.

Weather More Favourable.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on speculative selling and declined further on more favourable weather and shorts selling freely. The market opened at a decline of 5 points and continued to decline throughout the day. During the last hour the market reached the lowest level when prices were quoted 26 points under previous closing. The market closed at a net decline of 26 to 25 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 7 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 25 to 24 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 6.67c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened weak on foreign selling. Both America and the continent sold. Sagging of prices in New York influenced further decline and the market closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points to 3-86 and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 7 points and Egyptian cotton market closed at a loss of 11 to 13 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 5 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

On the cotton market during the week under review more enquiry for spot manifested itself, especially for outside growths. Although moderate business was transacted on Continental account, buying and selling orders on the Futures market were alternating, apparently influenced by the course of political events, and there has occasionally been a scarcity of contracts evidenced. Prices to-day became firmer on end-of-the month trade calling, but the market still displays a very uncertain sentiment. Trading on the Egyptian section was quiet, the movement of prices being narrow and mainly in sympathy with American advices.

Manchester Cotton Cloth and Yarns Review: Cloth: In spite of the continuance of a fair undercurrent of enquiry, various stumbling blocks are still impeding progress and business of the whole has again been confined to small lines. Transactions with India especially were of very little consequence, but China has shown further enterprise, particularly in poplins.

YARNS: Both in American and Egyptian counts, users continue to display a lack of confidence and purchase sparingly.

BUYING POWER WILL BE DIMINISHED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. reproduce the following from their Liverpool friends' market report dated 19th August.

"Owing to the desperate position in which the South finds itself many stupid suggestions are being made regarding next year's curtailment of acreage. It may be that the Federal Farm Board, finding itself at the end of its tether, will try to justify its action in attempting to make a credit sale of 600,000 Bales tho Germany, by stating that it has received no support in its original proposals from the growers themselves, firstly, to reduce the acreage by at least 25 per cent and secondly, to plough under one-third of the already growing crop. Surely, instead—as we anticipated—of becoming a competitor to the farmer, the Board should continue to hold its stocks and obtain further powers to take off the market some five million Bales of the forthcoming crop, giving an undertaking not to dispose of a single Bale until such Cotton became urgently needed to fill trade requirements, even should several years elapse before such a contingency arose. The latest suggestion to leave all cotton land idle next season is too redicuious to discuss.

"So far, the markets have not met with any weight of hedge selling, and it is difficult to see how such sales will be absorbed without taking values to such a level that both the trade and investment buyers will feel secure against any serious loss. At the present level of prices, the average operator does not favour "short" sales. This is again a weakness in the market, as the buying power will be diminished when the crop movement becomes heavy, and with poor trade advices from all cotton consuming centres, a gradual decline in values seems to be the prospect in the near future."

OVERWHELMING SUPPLY.

Messrs. Dewkaran Nanjee's Liverpool friends state in a letter dated Aug. 11 as under:—

"It is realised that with the consumption running at the present time only on the basis of 11 million bales, ex-linters, the prospects of such an overwhelming fresh supply of American cotton in addition to the burdensome carry-over must gradually lead to still lower prices, especially when the crop movement starts in earnest, which will be the case in another three to four weeks' time. Political, financial and economic conditions are not reassuring enough to encourage hopes of any marked improvement in trade. As a matter of fact, the continually declining tendency is making spinners and manufacturers ultra cautious, as exemplified by the dismal reports which are coming to hand from practically all textile centres. The slump in prices can have no other than a demoralising effect, considering the losses which spinners and manufacturers must of necessity sustain on existing stocks. Even if the crop turns out 14-1/2 or even only 14 millions we are afraid the weight of hedges will act as a brake against any advance which may set in for one reason or another and we would prefer to sell in strong markets as and when they occur."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October.—

Highest	7.15—05
Lowest	6.94—26

New York December—

Highest	7.32
(Opening)—	
Lowest	7.14
	(2-40 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall in the Eastern belt, Alabama and East Texas.

12-48 p.m. New York Cables: Our travelling man wires from Texas: In West and North-west Texas there is heavy deterioration, prickers scarce; prospects better than last season, condition 69 per cent.

8-32 p.m. Liverpool: Continued long liquidation, poor off-take.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Expect fresh decline under ultimate weight of hedges."

Reuter's cable: New York 31st Aug: New York market opened weak on speculators selling and declined further on more favourable weather and shorts selling freely.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 3.94.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 153 equal to 3.48.

Difference 46 points equal to Rs. 20.

New York May (close) 7.62 equal to 3.81.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 153 equal to 3.48.

Difference 33 points Rs. 15.

Liverpool-New York (At Liverpool close) Oct. 36, May 25 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market weaker in expectation of large receipts. The uncertainty of the outlook checks business. Buyers are scarce. Market could not stand any weight of selling. Our opinion is that the market will decline further.

Messrs Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Cotton.—Weakness in stocks, weather conditions becoming more favourable, hedging is only moderate but demand not sufficient to sustain the market because nervous short interest has about covered up during last week, have no reason to change our opinion.

Messrs. Hornby, Homelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

America cables more hedge selling Europe. New Orleans Japanese sellinf.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cable:—

Expect fresh decline under ultimate weight hedges.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 31st ulto (4-58 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Most shorts seem to have covered, disappointment locally, over results, so far National Government outlook seems indicate lower values in immediate future."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 31.

Octobe	6.94—26
December	7.15—25
January	7.25—26
March	7.45—25
May	7.62—25
Middling Spot	7.00—25

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay Sept. 1.

Liverpool Wheat.—

Oct. s3|9-1|8d. — 1d.
Dec. 3|11-1|8d. — 7|8d.
Mar. 4|1-3|4d. — 1-1|8d.

Chicago Wheat.—

Septr. dol. 45-3|8 — 1-1|8.
Decr. dol. 49-3|8 — 3|4.
March dol. 52-3|4 — 3|4.

London Linseed.—

Septr. £8-2-6 up s1|3d.
Market steady; quiet.

Argentine Linseed.—

Octr. 11.02 — 23.
Novr. 11.15 — 25.
Market barely steady.

London Linseed Oil.—

Septr|Decr. sh. 13|10-1|2d. — 7-1|2d.
Jan|April sh. 14|10-1|2d. — 7-1|2d.
Market quiet; easier.

New York Sugar.—

Septr. 1.32 — 3.
Decr. 1.30 — 4.
March 1.34 — 3.
Market quiet.

Wheat Cable, (Chicago):—"Prices declined on commission House selling, bearish visible and liquidation. Closed easy."

Linseed:—Moderate trade was conducted, but prices weakened on the bearish preliminary Argentine official estimate.

Linseed Oil:—Prices of this commodity were easier in sympathy with the seed, but at the decline there was a fair amount of buying interest.

Wheat:—Russian and Danubian grades were again offered freely, but good trade was reported, while a large amount of business was done in Canadian and Pacific descriptions to the Orient. Prices however were again weaker all round.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 31.

October	6.92—25
December	7.14—24
Middling Spot	6.67—25

New York, Aug. 31.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	7.02
January	7.32
March	7.53

New York, Noon Call.

New York, Aug. 31.

October	7.03
January	7.33
March	7.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 31.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports, 16,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

	Opening	Closing.
September		3.65—08
October	3.77	3.69—09
November		3.71—09
December		3.75 09
January	3.87	3.79—09
February		3.84—08
March	3.96	3.89—08
April		3.93—08
May	4.05	3.97—08
June		4.00—08
July		4.03—09
August		4.06—09
September		4.09
Middling Spot		3.86—03

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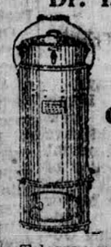

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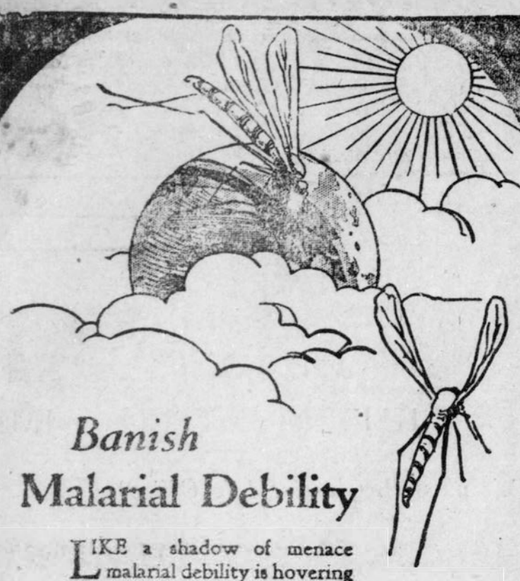

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ALLAHABAD JOURNALIST ACQUITTED

Judgment In "Bhavishya" Case

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

After hearing the Counsel for the defence, Mr. R. F. Mudie, District Magistrate of Allahabad, acquitted yesterday evening Pandit Bhuvaneshwari Nath Misra, former editor, printer and publisher of the "Bhavishya" of the charge of sedition with respect to two articles which appeared in the "Bhavishya" dated June 25.

It appeared from the judgment that the first of the two articles in dispute entitled "Will India get freedom through a non-violent method of Mahatmaji?" suggested that although individual acts of terrorism were useless yet the only result to be expected from non-violence was bringing about of a state of affairs which would render an armed revolution successful. The other article was an editorial headed "Funeral of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact." It mainly consisted of allegations of atrocities against Government.

The accused being registered as a keeper of the Fine Art Printing Cottage where the "Bhavishya" was printed and printer and publisher of that paper and as his name also appeared as eidor on the copy of the "Bhavishya" dated June 25, the District Magistrate held that accused was in fact printer and publisher of the offending articles and also as editor and author of the editorial unless in accordance with provisions of section 7 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 as amended by Act XIV of 1922, he could prove to the contrary. At first the defence took the line that the articles were not seditious and to prove it accused applied to court to summon as defence witnesses most of prominent Congress leaders but this was disallowed. Accused then changed his counsel and at the same time his line of defence. It was not denied that articles were seditious and the Magistrate, therefore, did not think it necessary to consider that point. Both of them were in fact, he added, obviously seditious. The accused, however, pleaded in his subsequent defence that he was in no way responsible for the articles either as an author, editor, printer or publisher.

MR. SAIGAL'S EVIDENCE.

Proceeding the Magistrate said that the whole case turned on accused's position in the office. The District Magistrate said Mr. Saigal stated categorically that if there is anything illegal, it is the printer who goes to jail. He admitted that accused had no control over the employees nor anything to do with the business side of the firm and also that he was entitled to dismiss him. He also said that at least in case of books, he (Mr. Saigal) was the sole judge whether they should be printed or not. The District Magistrate continuing observed Mr. Saigal's manner of giving evidence was unconvincing and "though I believe him when he says that his editor, printer and publisher had no specific duties other than going, if necessary, to jail, I disbelieve him entirely when he tries to show that accused had some real control. It would, in fact, require very strong evidence indeed to convince any reasonable man that a person, who owned a printing press and two newspapers would entrust keeping, of the press and prining publishing and editing of his newspapers to a junior member of his editorial staff and a boy of 24."

There was also direct evidence of two witnesses to show that Mr. Saigal was the sole judge of what should be printed and published and the editor had no say in the matter. The District Magistrate, therefore, held that accused was not in any way responsible for contents of the "Bhavishya" dated June 25 either as editor, printer or publisher.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

Dealing with question whether or not accused wrote the article "Funeral of the Gandhi Irwin Pact" the Magistrate noted that accused joined office on June 16 and filed declaration on 17 and was at his home in Behar on June 20, 21 and 22. He returned to duty on June 23. June 26 was Thursday and according to the Mr. Saigal, the paper, which was a weekly one, was generally in the press on Wednesday. Assuming, therefore that the normal procedure was followed the only day on which accused could have written the offending article, the Magistrate said was the 23rd, the day he arrived from Behar and his fifth day in office. It was most unlikely that in those circumstances, accused would be entrusted with the writing of main editorial. The article as such also supplied some evidence that accused was not the author. There were said to be certain mistakes in grammer and composition which accused would not have made and the article contained reference to the previous numbers of the "Bhavishya" with which accused could hardly have had time to acquaint himself.

Mr. Saigal himself was unable, the Magistrate added, to state whether or not accused wrote the editorial.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

"There is also one very peculiar thing about the management of the "Bhavishya" newspaper." said the Magistrate. "Contributed articles and editorials are burnt as soon as they are set up in print. No reason for this is give. I have no doubt that the reason is that many of the articles are not written by persons who sign them or who would naturally be presumed to have written them." In this particular case, the Magistrate held, accused did not write the article, "Funeral of Gandhi-Irwin Pact." There was no reason to suppose, he said, that he wrote the other article which was ostensibly signed by one Prithwi Pal Singh. The District Magistrate, therefore, held the defence had rebutted the presumption that accused was editor, printer or publisher of the "Bhavishya" of June 25 or that he was author of the editorial appearing in that number. He had been exceedingly foolish but had done nothing criminal. Accused was accordingly acquitted.—"Hindustan Times."

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WELL-ESTABLISHED SALT INDUSTRY THE NEED OF INDIA

((Continued from page 4).

sources was that during the years 1917 and 1918 owing to the difficulties caused by war in shipping, the imports fell to 342,000 and 389,000 tons respectively and the prices soared as high as Rs. 226|- and Rs. 320|- per hundred maunds, which quantity of foreign was sold at the average rate of Rs. 40|- at the beginning of this year viz., 1931. This dependence actually caused a famine of salt in Bengal during the latter half of the War period, which could have been averted if there was a well-developed Indian salt industry.

During recent years a considerable percentage of salt supplied to the Bengal market came from Aden and during the three years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 that percentage kept on increasing. The following figures will speak for themselves.

	Total Imports Tons.	Aden Imports. Tons.
1926-27	486,438	157,695
1927-28	534,000	174,935
1928-29	552,844	195,355

During the year 1928-29 Karachi and Okha works also started supplying salt to Bengal market. The percentage of Aden and Indian salt supplied to Bengal kept on rising during these three years. Here is the table.

	Aden & Indian Salt.
1926-27	..... 37 per cent.
1927-28	..... 39 per cent.
1928-29	..... 40 per cent.

Then the tables turned. Foreign importers combined and started dropping prices. They could well afford to do so as they had built large reserves during favourable years. Indeed they may keep on selling salt to India at uneconomic rates till all Indian salt works and some of the smaller works at Aden close down. From Rs. 100|8 per 100 maunds, they dropped the rates all at once to Rs. 72|8. From Rs. 72|8 to Rs. 65|- then to Rs. 53|- and at the beginning of the year 1931, to Rs. 40|- and even to Rs. 36|-. Selling the commodity at such artificially and almost unexpectedly low rates, the importers of foreign salt did apparently succeed in displacing a good deal of salt from Aden and India. At the end of the year 1930 they actually captured 84 per cent of the trade leaving only 12 per cent to Aden and 4 per cent to India. During five weeks from 3rd December 1930 to 8th January 1931 the total quantity of salt supplied to Bengal market was 45,929 tons out of which only 7,426 tons were from Aden and Indian salt works. The average price at which salt was supplied by the foreign interests during these weeks was Rs. 40|- per 100 maunds.

Even when the price was Rs. 53|- per hundred maunds the Tariff Board remarked: "Such prices cannot be regarded as economic and can only be justified on the assumtion that losses will be recouped at a later date when competition has been eliminated." And the Board could not help remarking this inasmuch as the Board had fixed Rs. 66|- as the economic price of one hundred maunds. (The price accepted and enacted by Act XIV of 1931 is Rs. 63|11|-). The assumption necessary for understanding or justifying the rate of Rs. 53|- is 'a fortiori' necessary for justifying the lower rate of Rs. 40 and the still lower rate of Rs. 36|- To the short-sighted consumer this low-rate is likely to give pleasure, which, however, is sure to be dearly purchased in the long run. This cheapness is simply a weapon to attack the Indian Salt Industry which can be throttled by unfair competition. This unfair competition need not even prolong for a long time "in order to damage the Indian Industry because," as the Tariff Board observes "having no reserve it would quickly succumb". Cheap salt for a short time to be followed by dear salt for a long time is surely not in the interest of the Bengal consumer and it was this that Sir Abdur Rahim had in mind when he said on the floor of the Assembly: "I am convinced that cheap salt is only possible when you have a proper salt industry established in India itself." How to establish it must be the common concern of the Indian Industrialists and the Government that professes solicitude for the weal of the Indian masses.

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ISSUED IN 4 oz. 10 oz. AND 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES
STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

DRALLE'S
MALATTINE
GLYCERINE SOAP.
Best for Complexion

Reveal your beauty & Full Bloom of Youth By a daily Application of
AFGHAN SNOW
It removes Freckles, Blemishes, Pimples and Protect your youthful lovely beauty for ever.
Manufactured by:—
E. S. PATANWALA,
182-84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

Enthusiastic Flag Day Celebrations

MUNICIPALITY AND CENSUS COST

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30.

Hardly a day has passed in this month when there has been no rain. The total rain fall on 31st July was only about 5 inches and it has gone up to more than 26 and has thus gone beyond the average rainfall upto the end of August. A break is now necessary and the whole of Gujrat is now anxious for such a break.

DEATH RATE.

The death rate has gone up considerably in the week ending Thursday last bringing up the total to 406. Malaria and Influenza seem to be rampant and cases of Typhoid are also found in some places. Consumption has been responsible for 33 deaths during the week.

FLAG DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The hoisting of the New National Flag has shown the enthusiasm of the people for Congress organisations in the city. On Thursday last Sjt. Jairamdas performed the ceremonies of hoisting the new flag and salutation in Kalupur ward and in his speech laid stress on the qualities necessary for guarding the flag and the responsibility of hoisting it. Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi was present in the ceremony.

Soon afterwards Sjt. Morarji Desai one of the P. C. C. Secretaries, unfurled the flag on the Kalupur ward Samiti office and exhorted the audience to stand by the side of the Congress and carry out its instructions.

This morning according to instructions of the Working Committee the new tri-colour flag was hoisted at the Congress House in Bhadra at 7 a.m. by Sjt. Jivanlal Divan one of the G. P. C. C. Secretaries. At 8 a.m. a big procession started from the Congress House and went round the main roads and after flag salutation at Congress House, the procession dispersed.

There was great deal of enthusiasm throughout the city for this morning's flag ceremony and the new flag is seen at several places in all parts of the city. Our Municipal Board also has passed a resolution to hoist the new flag on all Municipal buildings throughout the city. In spite of heavy rain and muddy streets this morning's functions attracted large numbers and several shops and cycles as well as motor cars were decorated with the new flags.

The Bohras of the city have been agitating against the Wakf Act and this week again there was a strike and procession.

MESSAGE TO GANDHIJI.

The Muskate cloth market sent a radio message to Mahatmaji on board the Steamer wishing him 'bon voyage' and success in his mission.

The Proprietary High School was closed yesterday in honour of Mahatmaji's sailing for England.

The Municipal Board in its meeting on Friday last passed a resolution of wiring to Mahatmaji wishing him a happy voyage and success. Some opposition was raised by Mr. Chahewala, Dr. Nanavati and members of their ill but the resolution was passed 'new con.'

In the Shahpur ward by-election Sjt. Chimanlal Broker, a prominent member of the local Bar and one who has failed several complaints against the Municipal Board has been elected a member and he stood at the head of the poll. It seems he would make the discussions in the Board more lively.

CENSUS COST.

The resolution in connection with paying census charges claimed by the Government brought in some interesting discusion. Last year the Municipal Board had informed the Government that it would not be possible to have a census in the conditions that prevailed at the time but in spite of this the census was held and the Government had to admit that it was a failure. The Collector wrote to The Municipality by a resolu- of the expenses of the census. The Municipality by a a resolution had declined to pay this amounts of Rs. 8000 whereupon the Collector wrote to the Municipality again on the 18th inst. to reconsider its resolution. This letter was placed before the Board on Friday last and a resolution proposed by Sheth Ranchhodlal and seconded by Sjt. Balwantray Thakor was carried by a large majority. By this resolution the municipality agreed to pay the amount demanded by the Government, but reserved the right of entrusting the matter to the Congress to do the needful in the matter in view of the truce terms. The idea of entrusting the matter to the Congress was naturally repugnant to Messrs. Chahewala, Nanavati, Kadri and some others and they spoke vehemently against the resolution. But the resolution was passed by a majority of 37 against 10.

MUNICIPALITY AND CENSUS

The following is the circular of the Ahmedabad Municipality about the Census Resolution referred to a above:—

"As the Census operations by Government in February 1931 have admittedly been a failure and were taken inspite of clear intimation of its inevitable failure due to overwhelming public opposition and a consequent of this Board to postpone them, this Board regrets, it cannot accept any financial responsibility for the same.

The President be authorized to inform the Collector accordingly."

"This Board has considered the letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad to the President dated 18th August 1931, and the Board is of opinion that it should not be made responsible for the expenses of an ineffective Census taken against the resolution of the Board No. 1107 dated 13-2-'30 arrived at in pursuance of popular will. The Board is further of opinion that, in view of the settlement of March 5th, 1931, arrived at between the Government and the Congress, it would be wrong to mulct the Board in respect of an act done during the Civil Disobedience movement in compliance with popular will which the Board must represent at any given time. In order, however, to avoid any misunderstanding, and the risk of being open to the charge of breach of the Settlement, the Board authorises the President to tender the amount claimed by the Government in respect of Census expenses, provided however that the Board reserves to itself the right of referring the matter to the Congress for such action as it might think fit to take in virtue of the Settlement.

The alleged high handedness of certain Kathiawad Princes has stirred up Kathiawadis in Ahmedabad and efforts, are made to organise Kathiawadis in the city to support the agitation and movements of the youths of Kathiawad States.

VIGILANCE WORK

The Vigilance Cdmmittee under the Secretaryship of Sjt. Nandlal Shah has been doing good work and people who had started companies in various names find it hard to get new members. They are chafing under the remarks of the Secretary supported by Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mahatmaji but it seems they are helpless now.

A Swadeshi Bazar is being organised by some local Congress workers and is expected to be opened in a prominent place in the course of September. It is hoped that the Bazar will satisfy the needs of the people and will be a great success.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS

Successful Propaganda For State People's Week

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 29.

Misunderstandings having now been cleared up, the States Peoples Week's activities are continued successfully Sjts. Mehta and Trivedi, before coming here, had issued a pamphlet in which all misconceptions were cleared and it had its desired effect. The leading citizens of Bhavnagar issued a general represention to the State subjects to co-operate in this work and the signatories to this representation included influential persons like Sjts. Gulabrai Desai, Dolatrai, Venishan Kerbhai, Dr. Ghanshyamlal and others. The newly formed Committee is doing good work. At a public meeting the whole situation was discussed. Propaganda tours in different districts have already begun and the organisers will try to cover prominent places like Kundla, Mahoowa, etc. Latest development show the overwhelming interest that is taken by the public. Thus the chief centre of Kathiawar has again begun its work of intensive propaganda. It is to be seen who tops the list in pulling through the best work Amreli or Bhavnagar, Junagarh may become a keen competitor.

DACOIT GANG AT WORK.

The public desire is that Sihor police authorities should promptly investigate the theft that occurred recently in Gandhi village. Their impression is that there is an organised gang behind this and thefts in adjoining villages.

FIRE IN A "GAUSHALA.

In the recent fire in a Gaushala in Mahurvala a good stock of grass was burnt and the damage is estimated about Rs. 1,500.

Khadi sale is increasing day by day. What is wanted is richer and finer khaddar to meet the necessities of the rich folk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established 1897.
BONUS YEAR
Head Office:— BOMBAY.
NOW is the TIME to ASSURE your life in this Leading and Popular Indian Life Office.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE GENERAL
ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, AJMER.

(India's most Progressive Life Office)

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL VALUATION.

Surplus Over Rs. 4,00,000

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 36,00,000

BONUS

ANNUAL INCOME OVER Rs. 12,00,000.

INSPITE OF HEAVY DEPRESSION IN TRADE THE "GENERAL" HAD BEEN ABLE TO MAINTAIN ITS HIGH RATE OF BONUS

Reversionary Bonus for Whole Life

WITH IMMEDIATE PROFITS

22½ per thousand per year

SHOWS THE EVER GROWING POPULARITY OF THE SOCIETY

THE ONLY OFFICE WHICH COMMENDS ITSELF TO INSURE OR TO REPRESENT.

Agencies & Branches all over India, Burma and Ceylon

—:0:—

WANTED AGENTS ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS

—:0:—

Please apply to:—
P D BHARGOVA, F.S.S. (London)
General Manager,
General Assurance Society Ltd,
OR *AJMER*
S. R. SARDESAI, Chief Agent,
Opposite Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

HELP STRICKEN BENGAL.

B. M. F. F. RELIEF COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

An appeal has been issued over the signatures of Mr. Abdulla-hil-Baqi and 17 others representing the "Bengal Muslim Flood and Famine Relief Committee" as under:—

"The economic distress prevailing in Bengal an account of the jute slump and general depression has been followed by further distress caused by floods which have almost devasted many parts of Bengal. In these flood affected areas paddy and other standing crops have been completely destroyed or severely damaged. The people there are isolated in their own houses which are in most cases under water. Paddy stocked in their houses have been rotting. Cattle have been starving and pining away for want of fodder. Some people have become so destitute that they cannot come out of their houses as they have hardly any rags to cover even their private parts. The sufferings of the people begger description and they are in urgent need of relief.

Under the auspices of the Bengal Nationalist Muslim Party a committee called "Bengal Muslim Flood and Famine Relief Committee" has been formed with Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, as its Secretary and Haji Muhammad Akbar, Merchant and Councillor, Calcutta Corporation as the Treasurer of the Fund. We the undersigned appeal to the generosity of the public to extend their helping hands to the Committee and send the contributions to Haji Muhammad Akbar, the Treasurer of the Fund at C. 74, New Market, Calcutta, so that they may satisfactorily carry on the humanitarian work they have taken in hand. We fervently hope that our appeal will meet with a ready and sympathetic response.

Note.—Correspondence to be made with the Secretary at 2/1 Tatibagan Lane, Calcutta.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Secretary, Bengal Flood Relief Fund organised by Bengal Muslim Association writes:

On Saturday and Sunday last, the Bengal Muslim Association, Bombay, took out their usual street begging procession for the Bengal Flood Relief Fund and collected Rs. 276-4-7 from different localities of Bombay. Amounts previously acknowledged Rs. 296-3-9 and the total collections uptil now amount to Rs. 572-8-4 and 21 bales of clothes.

Their seems to exist some misunderstanding in some quarters regarding a Moslem Association collecting funds for the Flood Relief in Bengal. For their information I write to expain that the local Bengal Muslim Association is composed of Hindus and Muslims of Bengal we are living like brothers and trying to render our humble services to the cause of humanity irrespective of castes and creeds.

During the course of our collections, every community vied with one another for rendering assistance to the flood-striken people of Bengal, but one thing struck us particularly and extorted our admiration and gratitude that is the spirit of service and sacrifice among the Gujarati community. It seems that the spirit of Yugavatar Gandhi has pervaded and saturated every soul of Gujarat.

Good Response To 'Swadeshi' Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Aug. 29.

The members of the Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal toured in Chuda, Ranpur, Botad and other places and sold Khaddar. The response of the public was good. Due to the efforts of this Mandal the merchants dealing in toys have resolved to stop sales of foreign toys during the recent Gokulshtami fair and not to buy toys up to Diwali. Sjt. Fulchandbhai's appeal for boycott of foreign goods and for encourging Swadeshism has been effective.

The elective municipality problem is still hanging in the balance. Water scarcity is also serious source of auxiety to the public.

Some efforts are being made here to unite the people of Agency area to take concerted action to fight out their cause for establishing their fundamental rights.

COME AND SEE THE FILM OF:— TO-DAY & THROUGHOUT THE WEEK AT 6-30 & 10 P M
MAHATMA GANDHI'S DEPARTURE FOR THE R. T. C. AT THE CAPITOL & RIALTO CINEMAS

Bombay Natika Co.--Bombay Theatre--Special Holiday Programme--Double Attraction--Great Enterprise--Grand Entertainment--
Bai Sunderabai's Musical Concerts
AND SHORT DRAMA LOVE-MARRIAGE SATURDAY 5th AT 4 and 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY 6th AT 4 P. M. ONLY.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H H. the Maharaja Gackwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	30,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Shaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1908. Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859).

Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Anmedabad and Surat.

London Agents: The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

STOCKS & SHARES.

3½ P. C. COVT. PAPER DECLINE OVER ONE RUPEE

Mill Shares Weak

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The announcement of the new loan administered a decline of one rupee in the 3 1/2 per cent. Govt. paper. The 5 per cent. 1945/55 loan declined to Rs. 99/- where as there were sellers in other securities with buyers nowhere.

Mill shares opened weak on lower cotton quotations and on the announcement of the new loan. The new loan will hit hard our industrial concerns. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 300/- and improved to Rs. 306/4 on short coming but again declined and closed at Rs. 304/6 Bombay Dyeing shares after declining to Rs. 661/4 rallied to Rs. 666/4. Other mill shares ruled quiet and closed under previous closing to the extent of about Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 5/-. Bombay Burmas were done as low as Rs. 340/- and later on improved to Rs. 345/-. Cement shares ruled quiet but steady.

MILLS.
Bombay, Sept. 1.

100 Ahm. Advance	256-4
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	66-14
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	195-10
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	295-0
100 Colaba	73-12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	42-8
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-6
250 Fazulbhoy	304-6
100 Finlay	65-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	90
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	323-12
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-0
100 Khatau	61-4
100 Kohinoor	104-6
250 Laxmi	680
100 Madhowji	12-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	950
50 Mysore	92-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	107-8
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	92-8
250 Pearl	165-0
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	45-10
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	234-6
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577.8
500 Vishnu	1265-0
1000 Western	657 8xd

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	64-8
50-25 Central	14-6
£10-5 Eastern	65-8
500 Imperial	875-0
500-125 Imperial Cont.	218-2
100-50 India	75-0
5 Union	3-0-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	12-8
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	127-8
100 Katni 1st P.	104
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	528-12xd.
100 Katni	139-6
10 Punjab P.	8-12
10 Punjab	6-7
100 Shahabad	147-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-8
200-100 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	4-12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	99-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Valley	545
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60
50 Bom. Tram.	93-1
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	105-15
1000 Tata Power P.	1090
1000 Tata Power	365

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	729
100 Amritsar Patti	101-8
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	85
100 Guzrat	39-12
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	567-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11
125 Tata Steel 1 P.	120 cd.
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	34-12 xd
30 Tata Steel D.	290
75 Tata Steel	13-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	199-6
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	168-12
50 Bom. Telephone	38
8s. Bdi. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	344-10
50 Bom. Burma New	116-4
100 Ind. Bleaching	131-14
15 Scindia	5-12-0

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Comedy Riot
CHARLEY'S AUNT
featuring
CHARLES RUGGIES
All-Talking Comedy Smash.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Twentieth Century Romance
CAPTIVATION
Featuring
CONWAY TEARTE and BETTY STOCKFELD

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 P.M.
All-Talking and Singing Sensation.
BLAZE O'GLORY
Featuring
EDDIE DOWLING
The Star of Broadway.

OPERA HOUSE
To-day and Friday
At 6-30 P.M.
VOCAL CONCERT
By
PYARE SAHEB
The Famous Indian Vocalist.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Bombay Dyeing 667, 70, 65, 66
Century 199, 95
Colaba 73
Crescent 42, N.
Fazul 298, 306, 304-6
Indore 323
Madhowji N. 12
Nagpur 291, 96, 93, 95
New Great 108, 7
Pearl 162, 65, 63, 65
Simplex 45-10
Swadeshi 231, 34
Burma 341, 45, 42, 45
Hydro 106, 5-15
Tram 99-6, 99-1
Deff. 290
Ord. 17-14, 10, 18, 2, 6
Bundi 12-8
Indian 126, 27
Katni Ord. 139
Alcock 199-6

The Children!

Parents cannot evade responsibility.

If you are parent and your child is peevish, listless or unhappy, do not blame the child but think whether you have not done or omitted to do something to prevent that state of things.

Children should be merry and happy even in cities and still more so in the country. Your children are loved and tended, well fed and properly clothed, if they are miserable and moping, there is a cause. Have you seen that their blood is kept pure?

A course of Iron Jelloids No. 1 for children, may make for your children as it has for others all the difference between bounding health and drooping sickliness.

IRON is an essential constituent of good red blood, and Iron Jelloids will ensure the assimilation of the life giving iron into the blood speedily, effectively and permanently.

IRON Jelloid are scientifically manufactured, free from all animal contamination, and from first to last are entirely untouched by hand.

On sale everywhere, 14 days' trial Rs. 1. Full size bottle (40 days supply) Rs. 2-12.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 1.

In response to easier advices from New York our market opened at Rs. 151/8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled easy on general selling. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points, but it opened weak 9 points lower and later on a decline of 15 points was reported.

The new loan is expected to create considerable difficulties when the new crop begins to move. In the absence of money, cotton shall have to be sold for a strain. The market closed at about the lowest level at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 148/12.
Oomra D/J. 129/12.
Bengal D/J. 115.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 1.

Sept	114.00
December	110.80
March	110.00

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Sept. 1.

	Rs. A. P.
Mint Gold Ready	21 4 3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 4 0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21 5 6
Silver Ready	43 4 0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43 5 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43 6 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Sept. 1.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 31-8-31	200000	720000
Receipts Yesterday 31-8-31	16000	36000
Exports to date 31-8-31	168000	388000
Stock at Ports 28-8-31	2761000	1881000
Stock Interior Towns 28-8-31	731000	559000
Stock Liverpool 28-8-31	896000	753000
Visible Supply 28-8-31	4863000	3351000
Quantity in Sight 28-8-31	273000	765000
Quantity out of Sight 28-8-31	636000	504000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Sept. 1.

	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U.P.	131	127	123	119
M. G. Rajputana	130	126	122	118
M. G. Panjab	129	125	121	117
M. G. Oomra No. 3	139	135	131	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	151	147	143	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	145	141	137	
M. G. Broach No. 2	147	143	139	135
M. G. Surat	210	206	202	198

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 1.

Bengal Superfine	126
Bengal Fine	121
Bengal F.G.	116
Sindh-Punjab Fine	121
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	116
Wardha-Hingt Fine	141
Nagpur Sevner Fine	143
Yeotmal Fine	136
Arvi Fine	136
Amraoti Fine	134
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	134
Mulkapur Fine	131
Khandesh Fine	131
Muthia F.G.	126
Nanded/Purna F G G.S.	121
Jalna/Sallu F.G.G.S.	133
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	137
Burwah Sanavad Fine	136
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	136
Broach Fine	149
Broach F.G.	143
Cambodia	215/220
Miraj/Sangli	170/75
Compta Good	130/35
Jinja	240/45
Busoga	245/50

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales
Bombay, Sept. 1.

	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh		324,940
Central India		339,182
Barsi and Nagar	144	169,346
Hyderabad-Gadrani		85,728
Berar	435	593,289
Central Provinces		373,926
Total Oomra	579	1,886,411
Dholera		281,514
N.-W. Provinces		93,552
Rajputana	49	53,365
Sind-Punjab		124,112
Broach		303,695
Coompta and Dharwar		98,274
Westerns-Northerns	249	49,573
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		42,670
Persian		1,438
American		140,296
Egyptian and African		328,420
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		702
Total	377	3,403,951

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales

	This year. Yesterday	1st Sept. to 27th Aug.
Europe	1,559	599,019
Japan and China	3,800	1,883,439
Coast Ports	54	26,593
Up-country by Rail		222,663
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		24,264
Total	5,413	2,756,018

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Sept. 1.

17 Currimbhai Sujalpur 141.
100 Gokak Mill Dankor 126.
100 Gokak mill Kapasan 125.
100 Langli & Co., Broach 146 1/2.
100 Langli & Co., Jambusar 146.
25 Langli & Co., Palej 144.
25 E. Spinner & Co., Hingan ghat 141.
66 P. Crystal & Co., Bombay Press 128.
200 Currimbhai Broach —4 off to Broach.
Closing Rs. 28/4.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Sept. 1.

	Bales.
Barsi-Nugger	144
Berar	435
Rajputana	49
Westerns-Northerns	249
Cotton	379
	Cwts.
Wheat	22,069
Linseed	630
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	187
Gingellyseeds	210
Groundnuts	6,394
Castorseeds	1,687
Rice	1,545
Myrabollams	270
Cottonseeds	3,480
Gram	990
	Tons.
Coal	165

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
—:o:—
Liverpool, Aug. 31.
Estimated spot sales 6,000 X bales
Sales for export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.
X This figure includes 2,000 bales, which were sold late the previous day.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 31.

Broach, fully good (good Staple)	3.17
Broach, fine (good staple	3.32
Broach superfine (good staple)	3.47
Oomra, Good	2.99
Oomra, Fully Good	3.00
Oomra, Fine	3.15
Bengal, Good	2.80
Bengal, Fully Good	2.90
Bengal, Fine	3.00
Scinde, Fully Good	2.90
Scinde, Fine	3.00
Scinde, Superfine	3.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 31.

Sakellaridis, September	5.51
October	5.64
November	5.76
January	5.95
March	6.11
May	6.30
July	6.45
S. C. F., Spot	5.95

The Supreme Thrill of the Year
PARSI NEW YEAR SENSATION
A High Class DRAMA
Written by: A Capt. of The Army
THRILLING
ROMANCE
TRAGEDY
COMEDY
SACHO-SUPOOT
7th September, 8th September, 13th September
At 3-15 P.M. Sharp.
Booking at ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
RATES:--Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2 & Gallery 9 Annas.

DOUBLE PROGRAMME.
Once again an unexpected rush on the
Wellington Cinema
On SUNDAY 6th September at 10 in the morning.
A rare opportunity to kill two birds at a stroke.
On the one hand to enjoy the Bombay record film of
"SHIRIN FARHAD"
And film and selected lantern slides of the WORLD TOUR of FRAM J. DAVAR and his Companion, SZTAVJANIK
AND
On the other give your mite to the purse to be presented to these World-Famous Cyclists.
The full income of this show will be handed over to these undaunted heroes.
To avoid disappointment get your tickets reserved early.
Show open to all Communities.
RATES:—Usual Rates of Wellington Cinema.
Tickets can be obtained at the Wellington Cinema.

DON'T FEAR?

SCORPION STINGS
It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One extra phial will be sent free of postage.
RAJVAID SRI BANARASH RAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams: "RAJVAID" Calcutta.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY

GRAND OPENING?
GRAND OPENING?
Lalitkaladarsha
IN
Royal Opera House
ON
WEDNESDAY, 2nd September, at 9 P.M.
Nekjat-Maratha
Nekjat-Maratha
SATURDAY, 5th September, at 3 P.M.
(MATINEE SHOW)
SHREE SHREE
SUNDAY, 6th September, at 3-30 P.M.
Nekjat-Maratha
Nekjat-Maratha

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JUPITER GENERAL
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1931

KASHMIR MUSLIMS SATISFIED.

—:o:—

ALL AGITATION TO BE STOPPED.

And Cases To Be Withdrawn.

SRINAGAR, Aug. 27.

The Prime Minister has issued the following communique:

The ten gentlemen who waited in a deputation on the Maharaja on Aug. 5, on behalf of the Muslim subjects of Jammu and Kashmir approached the Prime Minister through Nawab Sir Mehar Shaw, who had come of his own accord on a flying visit to Kashmir to study the situation and who, on interviewing them, was requested by them to intercede on their behalf. As a result of his intervention the following understanding was arrived at with a view to create a peaceful atmosphere. On behalf of the Muslim subjects the following undertakings were given:

(1) The agitation which has been carried on so far will be completely stopped, i.e., no speech shall be delivered or action taken in mosques or other religious places or in public meetings which might be likely to create feelings of hatred against the Government or any class of his Highness' subjects. (2) It will be announced in public gatherinhgs, in Jumma Musjid as well as in other mosques and shrines, that the Muslim subjects of the Kashmir state are not affected in their affairs by outside agitation and that they remain steadfast in their loyalty and devotion to their ruler the Maharaja from whom they entertain full hopes of the consideration of their legitimate demands. (3) An appeal will be made to the sympathisers of the community that pending a decision as regards the demands which they may present no such action be taken as might injuriously affect the calm atmosphere needed for a favourable consideration thereof. (4) The understanding now arrived at will not involve any abrogation of the ordinary law in force for the time being. (5) In connection with this settlement the Prime Minister has displayed great magnanimity in dealing with our requests and we express our gratitude to him for his kindness and sympathy. We hope that he will likewise sympathetically consider our demands when presented.

The signatories appended the following note: In spite of the reply to our representation presented to his Highness on Aug. 15, 1931, not being satisfactory we humbly bow to it with all the respect due to it and declare our readiness and loyalty to abide by the aforesaid terms of the provisional settlement

In consideration of the solemn undertakings given on behalf of the Muslim subjects his Highness' Government have agreed to allow the following concessions: (1) On the announcement regarding complete cessation of agitation having been made in cities and towns the officers of Government will suspend all such measures as they have taken during the last two months under the law in force for the time being for the suppression of the agitation. (2) The High Court will be moved for the release on bail of persons accused of rioting at the central jail and who have been committed to court and for the suspension of their trial pending the report of the enquiry committee. The cases of those officials who have been dismissed, suspended or degraded in connection with this agitation will be reconsidered and if they are able to furnish assurances that they will take no part in the agitation they will be reinstated.

FLAG DAY AT BANDRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 31.

The brisk sale of national flags during the week was brought to a culmination, by the public hoisting of the national flag at the Congress Office at Bandra yesterday morning.

The President of the Bandra Village Congress Committee in the presence of a large crowd raised on high India's flag of freedom. After the salutation, national songs by the Prabhat Pheris brought the impressive ceremony to a finale.

Simultaneous with this ceremonial at the Congress Office, a large number of homes were bedecked with the glorious tri-colour.

FRONTIER REGULATIONS COMITTEE REPORT SIGNED

A Unanimous Report And Two Supplementary Notes.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 31.

The Frontier Regulations Committee finished its labours and signed a unanimous report at Abbottabad on Thursday. The report is said to consist of 214 pages, with two supplementary notes by two Hindu members and an appendix of 130 pages.

The President Caudhbi Niamatullah left Abbottabad for Simla on Friday for the presentation of the Report to the Government of India. The rest of the members returned to their respective places. Mian Shahnawaz and Dr. Ziauddin went to Simla. Mr. Hale the Secretary arrived here to-day for the demobilisation of the clerical staff.—A. P.

D. I. KHAN RIOT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 31.

Mr. Almond, I. C. S. Sessions Judge, President and members of the Committee appointed to enquire into Dera Ismail Khan riots left Peshawar to-day for Dera Ismail Khan. The Committee hope to begin work every shortly.—A.P.

SIR HALL CAINE DEAD.

A Famous Novelist

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The novelist Sir Hall Caine died at 15 minutes past eleven to-night. —Reuter.

Sir Hall Caine whose death is reported at the age of 78, was brought us as an architect. But his taste lay elsewhere and he never practised in the calling to which his parents intended him. He started his career as a newswriter to the "Builder," from which he rose to the position of a journalist very soon, and was employed for six years as a leaderwriter of the "Liverpool Mercury."

At this time he was invited to London by Dante Gabriel Bossctti. He went and stayed with the poet until the latter's death laying the coping-stone of his greater career. It was at this time he wrote for the "Athenaeum" and the "Accademy" and published his "Sonnets of Three Centuries," the "Recollections of Bossetti" and the "Life of Coleridge."

In 1885 he started on his career as novelist which was to make him a favoured child of Fortune and leave an imperishable footprint on the sands of Time, with his work, the "Shadow of a "Crime." He wrote more novels than a man could find leisure to read them. Among his celebrated piece are "The Prodigal Son," "The Eternal City." "The White prophet," "My Story" and "The Woman thou gavest me."

But his activities in the field of novel-writing did not deter him from other fields. He wrote frequently to the "Daily Telegraph," lectured at the Royal Institution, toured in Poland and Frontier towns of Russia and went to Canada as Ambassador of the authors' Society. But his ever memorable services in the cause of Great Britain was during the Great War. Throughout the four years of the war he devoted himself almost enclusively to British propaganda in the United States writing hundreds of articles.

FLAG HOISTING CEREMONY IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD SIND, Aug. 3.

The flag day was observed here yesterday. The flag hoisting ceremony was performed in the morning by Dr. Choitram on the Azad Maidan before a large gathering of men and women. Flags were flying on municipal buildings educational and other public institutions shops and some houses. In the evening a flag procession with Mr. Gandhi's portrait in a decorated car passed through the main bazar and ended in the Azad Maidan where a public meeting was held presided over by Dr. Choitram. Speeches were made explaining the significance of the flag.—A. P.

"BON VOYAGE" TO MAHATMA

A joke at somebody's expense: Mark the sailor in the role of an amused spectator.

"DIRECT ACTION THE ONLY RIGHT COURSE"

General Council Endorses Special Convention's Decision

ALL-INDIA RAILWAY FEDERATION

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

The General Council of the All-India Railwaymens Federation after a two days session, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding reserved agreeing with the Council of Action that the resolution of Special Convention for general strike passed at Simla remained the only right course for Railwaymen to adopt and calling upon all Unions to engage themselves in awakening workers to the danger that threatened them unless a general strike was successfully launched.

The General Council urged the "Council of Action" to undertake an All-India tour for impressing on workers the necessity for a general strike and the preparations required for it. The General Council considered it desirable to seek the authoritative interpretation of the terms of reference of the Court of Inquiry. If as a result of that interpretation, it transpired that the dispute between the Railway Board and the Federation was capable of being substantially investigated, the Council directed that every effort should be made to put the whole case of workers before the Court of Inquiry; otherwise the "Council of Action" should be directed to withdraw from further participation and promptly adopt all proper ways and means for bringing about a general strike in the terms of the Special Conventions resolution of June last.

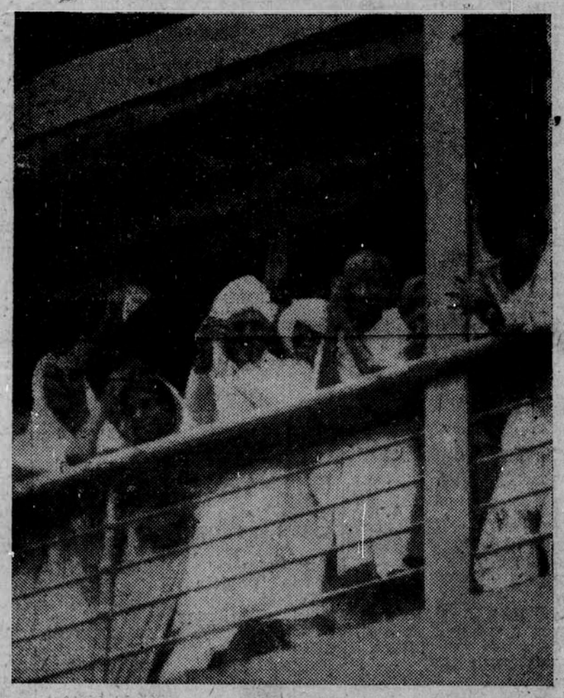
The General Council agreed with the "Council of Action" that, without meaning any disrespect to personnel of the Court, it could not help feeling that within the limits imposed upon the Court, it would be powerless to achieve anything substantial in the interests of workers. The General Council observed that Government had confused investigation into matters of policy with decisions on matters of policy. A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY AT SANTA CRUZ.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANTACRUZ, Aug. 31.

The Santa Cruz Congress Committee had a busy programme on Sunday. At 6 a.m. sharp a 'Prabhat Feri' procession started from the Anandilal Podar School and went round all the principal roads of Santa Cruz. Then at 7 a.m. new national flag was unfurled at the Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi by the President of the Congress Committee here and the ceremony was attended by a large number of people.



Mahatma, Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Naidu, Miss Slade and Sir Prabhashanker Pattani responding to the lusty cheers of the large concourse of humanity gathered at the Ballard Pier, as s.s. "Rajputana" left the shores of India.

NO COMPLETE AMNESTY FOR ALL CRIMES

Burma Governor's Concern About "Security In Future"

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

In the Burma Council, H. E the Governor explained the Government's inability to accept suggestions for complete amnesty for all crimes committed in the course of the rebellion. While conceding that such a step might secure temporary respite from the rebellion, he said it would not conduce to security in the future which was their main concern. He emphasised the necessity for restoring the authority of Government and the re-establishment of law and order. He urged all loyal Burmans to use their influences in making the amnesty a success. That was the line taken by Sayadaws who had set a fine example.

With regard to emergency powers under the Ordinance he did not believe that any loyal person regarded it with serious apprehension. He paid a tribute to civil and military officers and civil and military police operating in the rebel districts.

Turning to the question of economic difficulties, he referred to the collapse of rice and paddy prices and drought in Upper Burma, and described the steps taken to alleviate distress, such as grant of agricultural loans, opening of test works, reduction of interest, suspending the collection of principal of outstanding loans and remissions of land revenue. The Governor was optimistic regarding paddy cultivation in the Delta Districts and Lower Burma, where, according to his information, the crop would not be below the usual figure, though he was previously told that cultivation would be forty per cent short of the normal. He referred to the allotment of 56 lakhs of rupees for agricultural loans of which 45 lakhs had already been issued, and estimated the sacrifice of revenue due in March last at 50 lakhs. The measures taken were only designed to meet the immediate situation: but he opined that the real agrarian problems in Lower Burma lay very deep. He referred to three problems; first, the transfer of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists, secondly, the relationship between landlord and tenant, and third, agricultural indebtedness.

"DIFFICULTY OF GOVT."

He explained the difficulty of passing legislation for Burma on the lines of the Punjab Alienation Act. Regarding the second problem his provisional view was that they ought to consider the question of the introduction of a Tenancy Bill, and added that a small committee was now investigating the subject. As regards agricultural indebtedness, the suggestion of declaring a moratorium for Burma alone did not seem practicable. It could not be given effect to without central legislation. He expressed anxiety over revenue prospects in the current year. Last year expenditure was curtailed by 86 lakhs. This year the process of retrenchment was continued, making a total cut of about a crore of rupees. He expected the Council would agree with him that they ought not to consider the question of reducing pay or Provincial Services until te closely connected question of reduction of pay of all Indian services was decided.

Touching upon the Burma Round Table Conference he announced that Government had prepared a memorandum regarding the constitutional advance in Burma and good progress had been made with the investigation of the financial aspect of separation. With regard to the prolongation of the term of the Legislature expiring in November next, His Excellency had not yet finally made up his mind, but as at present advsied, his thoughts were tending towards a decision in favoiur of extending it by six months.—A. P.

POLICEMEN SAVE TWELVE LIVES.

TANGAIL, Aug. 29.

(By Mail).

A boat containing about 12 persons, men, women and children while crossing the river at Mirjapur, suddenly capsized. There was a sudden hue and cry which attracted the attention of a policeman attached to the local thana. He at once jumped into the river at the risk of his own life and rescued all of them.—A. P.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE AND YOUTH LEAGUERS

—:o:—

Victimised Students' Statement.

Messrs. R. K. Khadilkar, S. M. Joshi and N. G. Gore have issued the following:—

Principal Mahajani's statement is a deliberate attempt to whitewash the whole incident by concealing certain important facts and making some wholly untrue remarks. In this connection we give briefly the relevant facts and lay bare before the public the grave injustice that he has done to us, by compelling us to withdraw our names from the College in the middle of the term.

A few days after the unfortunate incident of the attempt on the life of H. E. Sir Ernest Hotson, Principal Mahajani asked us to see him immediately by putting up a notice on the College Notice Board. Accordingly we went to see him in his bungalow on the very next day when the following conversation took place between us:

Principal Mahajani: Are you members of the Congress?

We: Yes Sir.

Prin. Mahajani: Are you members of the Youth League?

We: Yes Sir.

Prin. Mahajani: Either you hall have to "give up the membership of the Congress and the Youth League or I shall have to discontinue you as students of my College." I shall pay you back your entrance fees!

Mr. Khadilkar: But many students of your College are members of the Congress and the Youth League.....

Prin. Mahajani: I don't want to argue. That's my final decision.

EXCEPTIONAL TIMES EXCEPTIONAL MEASURES

While leaving his bungalow our colleague, Mr. Gore remarked "It seems virtual Martial Law"!

Principal Mahajani retorted from inside: "You may criticise it in any manner you like."

We left the place and decided to wait for his final orders for some days without going to the press. In the meanwhile, our colleague, Mr. Khadilkar, happened to see Prin. Mahajani and he tried to point out to him that no restriction could be imposed on the membership of the Congress or the Youth League after the Gandhi Irwin Settlement. Principal Mahajani, however, cut him short by saying "You don't realise our difficulties."

A week passed and on the 5th of August, he called us for a personal interview and asked whether we would give him a promise in writing to the effect that "we would not take any further part in such political agitation or demonstration which would compel the College authorities to take action against us." In the discussion that followed, we discovered that this condition puts even greater restriction on our movements, as the College authorities would be the sole judges whether our particular action comes under the above-mentioned clause or not. Under these circumstances we refused to give this undertaking and having no other option withdrew our names from the College.

In the statement issued by Prin. Mahajani to the press on the 26th August, he says: "In view of the very prominent part taken by these three students in the last year's movement of Civil Disobedience, their attention was drawn to the rules in the Students' Book, regrading the conduct of students, etc." This is not true. "Our attention was never drawn to any rule of conduct in the Students' Book." Besides this at the time of enrolling ourselves as students of the M. A. class in the Fergusson College, we had a talk with the Prin. Mahajani and what part we took in the last year's struggle was very well known to him at the time. At that time he did not refer us to rules in the Students' Book about the conduct of students nor he asked us to give any undertaking of the character mentioned above. "It will be thus clear from the whole episode that we were spotted out to him by some unseen hands after the attempt on the life of the Acting Governor of Bombay."

In these circumstances, under the threat of expulsion from the College, Prin. Mahajani forced us to withdraw our names and has caused an unnecessary break in our college career. We are grieved to find that Principal Mahajani did not realise that by particularly asking us to sign the bond of good conduct, the College authorities, under the garb of discipline, pointed out to the so-called guardians of law and order that "these were the three students in my College who were undesirables.

However, fully realising his difficulties, we patiently waited and hoped that wiser counsels would prevail and this matter would be amicably settled. In view of our long and close association with the Deccan Education Society and the high personal regard for Prin. Mahajani and several other life-members of the society, we tried our utmost to avoid public controversy over this matter as it was likely to embarrass the College authorities in these critical times. But as many things connected with this affair have already appeared in the Press and Prin. Mahajani having published his statement regarding the incident, we deem it our duty to place before the public the whole of the matter as it passed between us and the College authorities.

Sd. R. K. KHADILKAR.
„ S. N. JOSHI.
„ N. G. GORE.

Poona, Aug. 30.

INDIAN CRICKETERS' TOUR OF ENGLAND

Arrangements In Hand.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Cricket Control Board of India has decided that India should fulfil her obigations, and the next year's tour should be proceeded with. It is understood that all provincial organisations but one have agreed to support the tour, though one or two are not convinced that the time is propitious. According to the provisional arrangements the trial matches will be played early in 1932 at Calcutta, Lahore and Patiala. The Selection Committee in the meantime is proceeding with the examination of the names suggested for inclusion in the team.

CEYLON TOUR.

As regards Ceylon tour its duration and programme depends upon communication from Bengal and Assam Cricket. Further details showing progress in arrangement for England to date will be issued this week. (It is understood that team will sail for England on April 2nd, 1931.—A. P.

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